

THE GOODS AND STRUCTURE OF THE MARKETS OF SZEGED

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The structure of the (daily) free market supply of Szeged

Szeged, as the largest town in the southern part of the Great Hungarian Plain and as headquarters of Csongrád county exerts a very strong influence not only on its immediate surroundings (Szeged district and settlements of Csongrád county) but following from its regional functions also on settlements in Bács-Kiskun and Békés counties. (The eastern parts of Bács-Kiskun county and the western parts of Békés county have active connections with it.)

The attraction of the daily markets of Szeged is, because of their more advantageous possibilities of realization, very powerful. Consequently the radius of its supply area is large, although part of it has to be regarded only as an occasional supply area in the following called remoter outlying area. In this connection the term „occasional” means not only seasonality of the marketed supply of goods but also changes in the goods, i. e. one or the other settlement brings up once this, once that kind of commodity from this subsidiary supply zone. A stable, constant supplier in this area is only Makó with its neighborhood which is an important onion, garlic, spice root, and carrot supplier of Szeged.

The basis of our analysis is the survey we made in the markets of Szeged on Saturday, 19, Wednesday 23, and Saturday 26 October, 1968. The period chosen can be said to have been very felicitous because it coincided with the closing of the agricultural season, harvesting. Of course this survey still could not give a complete cross-section of the supply of goods but of the lasting products serving for winter supply partly yes, because these products were marketed in larger quantities just at this time, while other, constant market goods (flowers, milk, curd, etc. were represented in average quantities.

In the course of the survey we got a true picture of the territorial distribution of the production of goods because at this time fruits and greens fit for winter storing as well as different kinds of fodder were marketed in large amounts. These latter were sold in larger amounts under the influence of the beginning of the fattening of hogs.

The survey was well-timed also because we could thus get fairly exact information about the territorial origin and amounts of the goods produced in the previous season (summer).

Since among the different kinds of circulation of goods the attraction of the center is best reflected by the free market form, of the many com-

ponents of goods supply we selected only this for our study. Perhaps it is not necessary to say that in our survey we could not aim at completeness even in spite of the reflection of facts and realities, for in the survey we intentionally did not take into account the purchases by factories (on contractual basis) or the MEZÖKER. Trading Company for Agricultural Products), which, on account of their peculiar lines, depend on national centers or export and are relatively independent of local centers.

The role of the free market in the food supply of the population in our towns is still important enough. According a to the surveys of 1962 the free markets of Szeged contributed 10.8% to satisfying the demands of the population in this respect, and this ratio did not change essentially despite a yearly variation of 1—2%.

We must make it clear that the shop supply is much more important in spite of the not inconsiderable role of the free market. It seems that our undertaking was not fruitless, because we have achieved our aim which was to investigate the degree of participation of the settlements in the supply of the town of Szeged and the territorial distribution of production. Thus we got to know the origin of the free market goods, that is, the structure of production.

The ratio of the categories of goods from the various sectors on the basis of the Forint value of the goods brought (daily) to the free markets of Szeged

The marketed volume of goods on 3 market days was calculated (for each kind) with the average market prices that is, the amount of the marketed goods was reckoned over into Ft value. In the course of this work we found only one irregular item, garlic, of which it is commonly known that in the past years it has been an article in short supply and even at the time of our survey had an exorbitantly high price in comparison with the market prices of earlier years. While in earlier years it cost 8—12 Ft a kg, at the time of the survey it cost 22—35 Ft a kg. Fortunately, this particular situation existed only in regard of this one item, so it did not essentially influence the ratios.

Besides the differences in the intensity of attraction, the collected data also gave information on how the agriculture of the districts around the town accomodates itself, depending on their distance from the town, to the market in the vicinity.

The marketed goods were classed in 13 groups. They are shown in Table 1.

1. At the time of our survey among the products brought to the (daily) markets of Szeged greens were at the top with 21% (119,608 Ft) then came poultry and grapes and other fruits with a round 20% each (117,252 Ft) that is, a value of 112,139 Ft). The share of potatoes was also considerable (100,442 Ft) the explanation of which was the period of buying the winter supplies. At this time a considerable percentage of the market buyers buy their potato supply in one lot. Essentially the same is

Table 1.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Bread crop	Fodder	Bread substitutes	Oil crops	Greens	Grapes and other fruits	Flowers	Live poultry	Eggs	Dairy products	Living animals other than poultry	Other animal and veget. products	Different consumer goods
Wheat rye rice	barley maize bran brits oats sorghum	potato	sun-flower	cabbage, cauliflower, paprika, carrots, vegetable marrow, green leaces and spice roots, onions, savoy, string beans (French beans kohlrabi, tomato, garlic, spinach, beetroot, lettuce, celery, radishes, green peas, melon, sorrel, parsley, dill horseradish sauerkraut, sour gherkins	apples, walnuts, pears, grapes guince-apples, figs, medlars lemons, chestnuts	in bunches, single, with roots	chicken chick goose turkey duck		curd sour cream milk cheese	pigeons rabbits	beans poppy seeds, honey, mushrooms egg drops (small shot noodles) noddles	soap feathers brooms door-mar

the explanation of the high ratio of the fodders (52,659 Ft), because the people living in houses with gardens in the outer zone of the suburbs but working in the industry also keep hogs. (They buy the fodder necessary for fattening in half-monthly lots).

There was a considerable amount of flowers (15.053 Ft) dairy products (15,029 Ft) and eggs, (14,198 Ft) although they did not even come near to the value of the former. Evaluating the amounts of the different goods in the market we can see the following:

2. Of the goods marketed *greens are at the top*. They account for 21.1% of the total amount marketed on each market day, 29% of this came from the outskirts of Szeged, 29% from districts outside the city area, 26% from the inner area, 9% from the outer area and 7% from the agglomeration zone. the outer area and 7% from the agglomeration zone.

a) The considerable volume of the production of fresh greens in Szeged is explained by the fact that the cooperatives, gardening enterprises, household farmers and small gardeners have organized their production for satisfying the daily market demands of the population. Today the town of Szeged is a rival of the traditionally greens-growing town of Makó and its environs in the daily marketing of goods but it (Szeged) surpasses also the other wise important inner, greens-growing area in respect of the volume of marketed goods.

The cooperatives sell their products in their own stalls as producers. Thus our cooperatives try to satisfy maximally the demands of the buyers market; a proof for this is the agrucultural reorganization of our area for such purposes. In Szeged and its vicinity for instance the cooperatives grew greens (together with spice paprika) on 1768 cadastral acres as against the year 1963 when only about 1000 cadastral acres served this purpose. The growth in 5 years was more than 700 cadastral acres.

So the large amount of greens in the market of Szeged has a real production basis.

The amount of marketed green calculated for 1000 inhabitants of the town was worth 269 Ft, which was apparently very low. In this respect it is surpassed even by the settlements of the agglomeration zone.

If we make a comparison on the basis of values calculated for 1000, Szeged is always in a disadvantageous situation as against the other major commodity-supplying settlements. In this respect it can be compared only with Makó since the difference in the population number and density of the town and the villages is of basic order. In spite of this we must say that considerable amounts of greens are produced in Szeged. This statement of ours is well proved by the ratio of marketed goods per 100 hectare (of plowland) which is equivalent to 319,4 Ft. In this respect only a few villages of the inner area can compete with it.

b) The plants and household plots of the agglomeration zone, like Szeged, have been organized for greens growing on account of the nearness of the buyers market. And the fact, that the agglomeration zone accounts for only 7% of the commodity value of all the greens marketed as compared with the contribution of the other districts, is explained by the following:

1. The territory of the whole zone is smaller than the territory of the other districts supplying the markets of Szeged;

2. The cooperative farms of the agglomeration zone grew greens on 1026 cadastral acres (together with the spice paprika-growing areas), i. e. on a considerably smaller area than in Szeged, or in other districts supplying Szeged;

3. The ratio of those employed in agriculture decreased sharply in the agglomeration zone;

4. In the last five years the rearrangement of the layers of the population of these settlements has been going on at a rapid rate. (The troubles of the cooperatives were due to this fact, and the sharp diminishing of the greens-growing areas is also connected with it).

5. During the five years the area of the agglomeration zone planted with greens has diminished by 163 cadastral acres.

6. The increased, industrially employed population of the villages of the agglomeration buys the greens locally.

7. The independent market of Kiskundorozsma buys up largely the goods supply (of greens) brought to its market.

The situation of the settlements in the agglomeration zone is, from the point of view of the marketing of greens, much more favorable if we examine the data in terms of forint value per 1000 inhabitants. In this case even two villages surpass Szeged in the amount of goods marketed, and two villages take nearly identical forint values to the markets of Szeged on each occasion. Within this zone only Algyő constitutes an exception. In respect of the value marketed per 1000 persons Tápé stands out with a sum of 560 Ft.

According to the values calculated for 100 cadastral acres (319.4 Ft) Szeged's marketed amount of greens far surpasses that of all the settlements in the agglomeration zone. Kiskundorozsma and Tápé with 86.2 Ft and 53.6 Ft respectively remain far behind it, yet these two settlements take priority in the agglomeration zone. This fact reflects clearly the difference between Szeged and the agglomeration zone and their place in greens-growing.

c) The territory of the cooperatives of the inner area planted with greens was 2602 cadastral acres in 1968.

The sown area of these products in this district has grown by 211 cadastral acres in the last five years. The district accounts for 26% of the greens supply of the markets of Szeged, so remains behind the town of Szeged and the areas outside this district. This is partly due to the fact that the cooperatives of the inner area grow the larger part of the greens on a contractual basis and sell them at local purchasing stations, partly to the fact that besides the greens of the fall season the favorite products of the season are grapes and other fruits. The amount of greens marketed at this time remains behind the amount of fruits marketed (in the average of the districts). Quite different is the picture if the amount of goods marketed by the villages of the area is calculated for 1000 inhabitants or 100 cadastral acres. There are considerable differences with the exception

of Rösztke and Deszk, all of these villages supply more grapes and other fruits than greens.

Also according to the value calculated for 100 cadastral acres Rösztke and Deszk are the most important suppliers of greens in this season.

d) The outer zone surpasses, on the basis of greens supply, the agglomeration zone, but on the basis of percentile contribution it remains far behind the inner zone or the remoter outlying areas. Although the greens-growing areas of the outer zone are important, truck farming is important only in certain parts of this zone. The villages of the sandy areas grow chiefly spice paprika and fruits; thus it is only the settlements of the Tisza—Maros angle that contribute larger amount to the market supply of greens.

On the basis of the value of the marketed amount of goods the most important greens suppliers of the region are Ferencszállás, Kübekháza and Klárafalva. The other villages remain well below the average of marketing. On the basis of values calculated for 100 cadastral acres the order is the same except that the greens-growing character of Klárafalva stands out more prominently. This village is one of those settlements best specialized for greens-growing.

e) *The remoter outlying areas* contribute 29% of the total amount of goods marketed. On comparison with the other districts this ratio ensures a very high rank for this area, which is due to the greens and onion supply sent to market by Makó. This is so, because at this time already large amounts of onions, garlic, greens and carrots are brought to the market for winter storing.

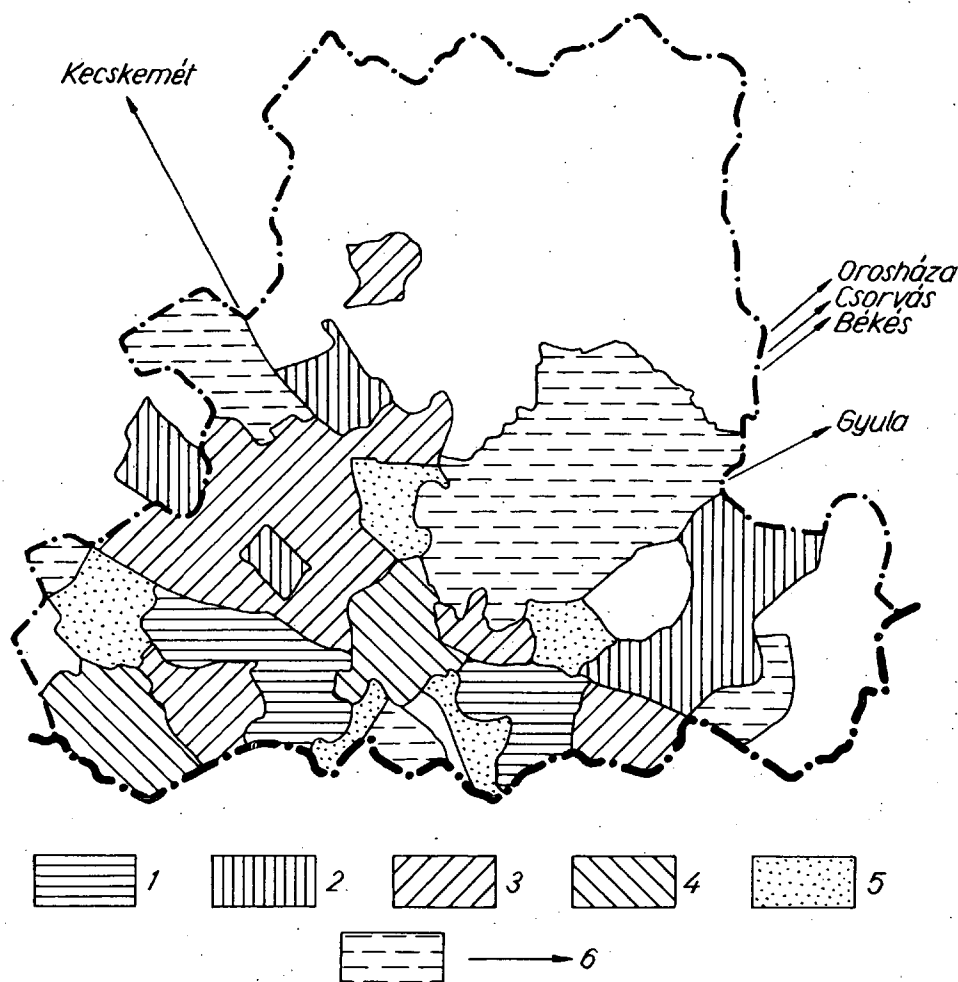
By the way even in the summer season large amounts of these goods come to the markets of Szeged from this area. Makó and its environs are constant greens suppliers to Szeged. Even from the point of view of the total value of goods marketed it is in competition with the market supply of Szeged and its inner zone.

Also on the basis of values calculated for 1000 inhabitants Makó as town surpasses the more important settlements of the remoter outlying areas with its market supply value of 884 Ft in spite of the fact that Sövényháza, Csólyospálos, Csánytelek and Maroslele are also very important suppliers of the area.

Makó's supply of goods is prominent also on the basis of the values of marketed goods calculated for 100 cadastral acres of plowland. In this comparison the low figures of Csánytelek and Sövényháza, but chiefly of Csólyospálos are conspicuous as against Makó, Figs. 1 and 2.

3. The value of *grapes and other fruits* marketed constitutes 19.8% of the total value of the supply of one market day, that is, it does not remain much behind that of the greens.

a) However, there are fundamental differences in the territorial distribution of the market supply. While the town of Szeged and its remoter outlying areas contribute in an equal proportion to the market supply of greens, the 68% proportion of the supply of grapes and other fruits brings into relief the importance of the inner zone. The town of Szeged with its



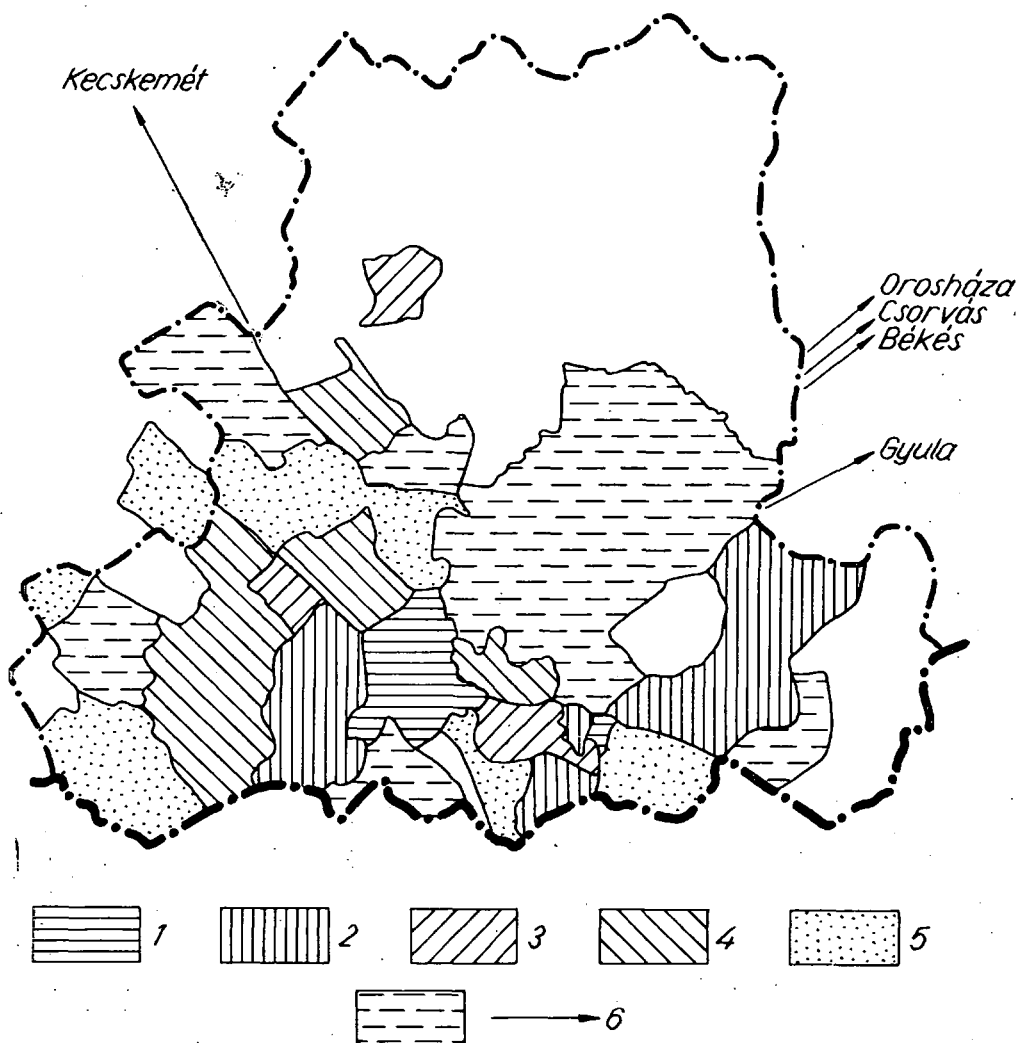
1. Ft value per 1,000 persons of greens brought to the free markets of Szeged from the different settlements.

Mean values of the different areas:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. over 985 Ft | 4. between 317—269 Ft |
| 2. between 985—804 Ft | 5. between 269—183 Ft |
| 3. between 804—317 Ft | 6. under 183 Ft |

20% contribution does not even reach one third of the amount of marketed goods of the inner zone.

The large amount of grape and fruit supply at the inner zone is due partly to the fact that the distance and transport facilities of the buyers market is favorable, partly to the fact that this area is the largest grape and fruit-growing district of Csongrád county and its physical geographic-



2. Ft value per 100 cadastral acres of greens brought to the free markets of Szeged from the different settlements.

Mean values of the different areas:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. over 319.4 Ft | 4. between 54.1—35.9 Ft |
| 2. between 319.4—76.1 Ft | 5. between 35.9—12.7 Ft |
| 3. between 76.1—54.1 Ft | 6. under 12.7 |

all conditions are very favorable to this, and there are good old traditions of cultivation.

The 20% participation of Szeged among the district may be said to be very great, but we must know that the town is traditionally fruit-

growing. Its large garden quarters, the vegetable gardens of Ujszeged provide plenty of opportunity for gardening. Yet according to the values of marketed goods per 1000 inhabitants Szeged remains behind the inner and the outer zone. Except for two villages, only the inner zone has absolute priority which far surpasses Szeged in respect of market supply. In the outer zone, however, only the supply from Ruzsa and Ásotthalom (calculated for 1000 head) is larger than that of Szeged.

On the basis of values calculated for 100 cadastral acres of plowland the average supply of Szeged is the largest. Of the villages of the inner zona only Domaszék and Szatymaz come before it, while the marketed supply from the other settlements remains well behind it. Figs. 3 and 4.

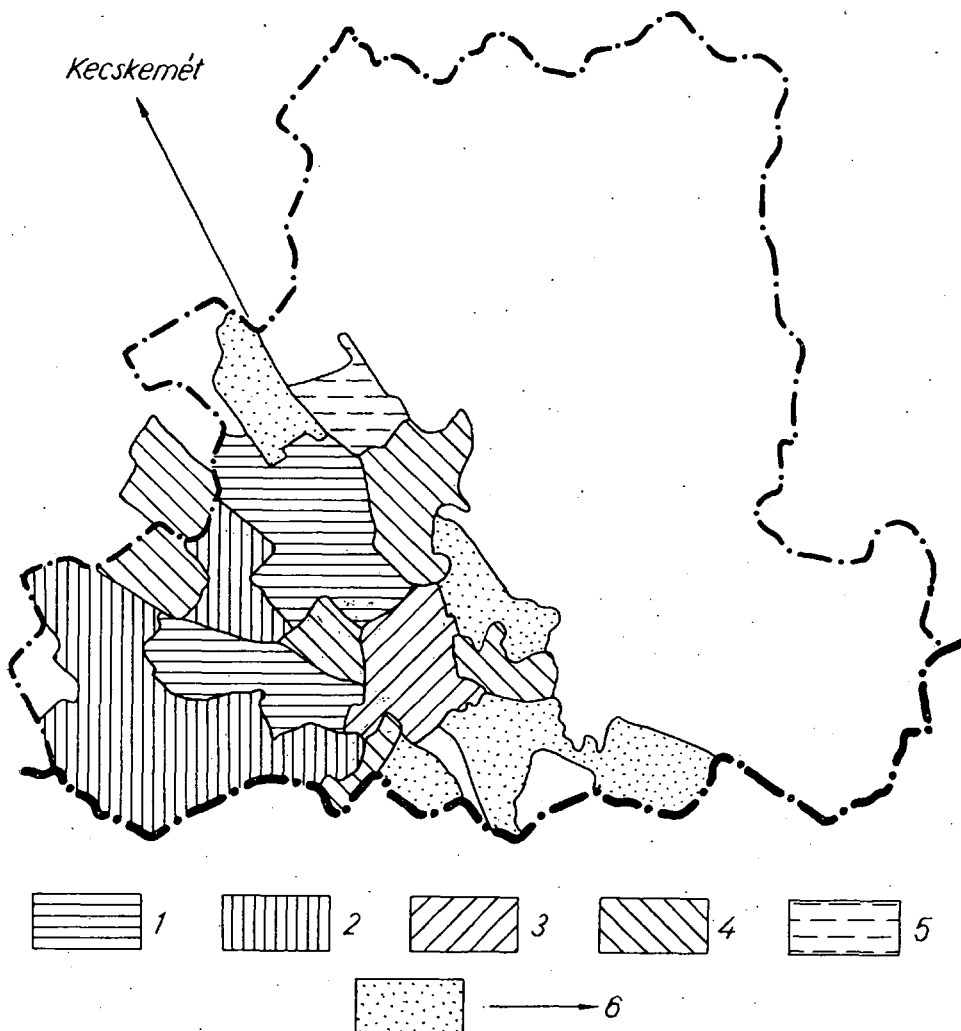
4. Among the marketed goods *living poultry* takes an understandably prominent place. Poultry consumption shows a growing tendency all over the world. In our country it was only in the sixties that fundamental changes were made in the forms and volume of wholesale raising. Csongrád county's poultry-raising is now one of the most rapidly developing industries. In Szentes a provender plant and a poultry processing factory have been established and this latter satisfies the demands and works up the surplus of Csongrád county. A part of its products are exported. A part of the town population of Csongrád county are poultry raisers themselves, but the large majority are, of course, consumers.

a) Szeged's demand for living poultry is such a force of attraction that the raisers take their stock to its market willingly even *from the remoter outlying areas*. On the days of survey the largest amounts of poultry (50%) arrived from here. In this category of commodity the contribution of Szeged is 20%, that of the inner zone 16%. This seems to suggest that the leading place of the outlying areas is not quite stable, not constant.

The large supply is explained by the fact that living poultry can be shipped to greater distances too without any major loss. Further it is explained by the fact that living poultry is a saleable commodity much in demand of which the market price margin is at least 20%, that is in comparison with most of the market goods it is the highest per kg.

b) The establishment of chicken-raising and egg-producing farms meant revolutionizing of poultry breeding which made the poultry and egg supply of the population even. It is due to this fact that egg production is no longer an exclusive speciality of homestead farms. Even in the case of the areas examined it is not the remoter outlying area that is dominant from the point of view of the marketed egg supply, but the inner zone. It is understandable that the inner zone undertook this role, the role of the supplier, for it was not remunerative for the remoter outlying areas and they did not even supply the necessary amount because there was loss on shipping owing to the great distances (high percentage of breakage.) and besides this there is less trade profit on 1 kg of eggs than on 1 kg of chicken. The agglomeration and the outlying area contribute 6% each to the chicken supply, which corresponds to the structure of the area.

On the basis of the value calculated for 1000 inhabitants, Szeged,

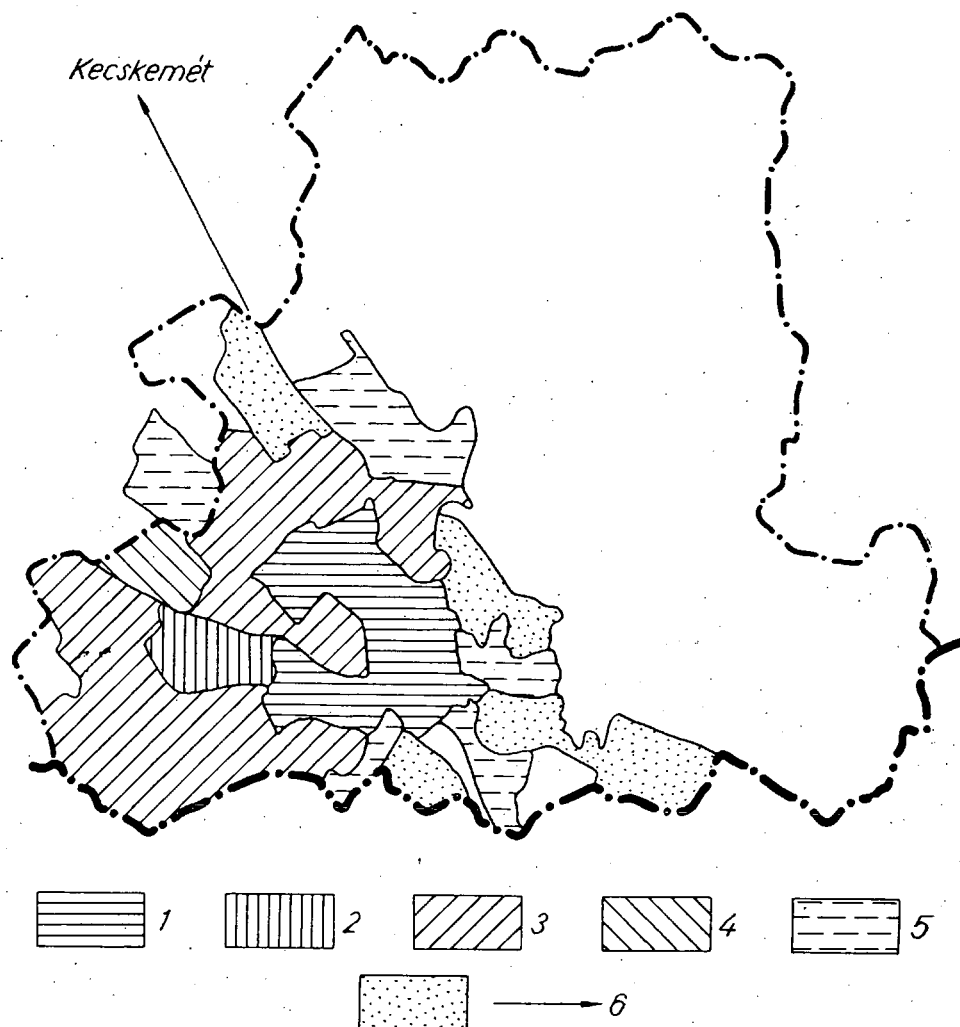


3. Ft value per 1,000 persons of grapes and other fruits brought to the free markets of Szeged from the different settlements.

Mean values of the different areas:

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. over 1960 | 4. between 189—88 |
| 2. between 1960—261 | 5. between 88—30 |
| 3. between 261—189 | 6. under 30 |

which accounts with 196 Ft for 20% of the market supply, remains behind all the areas. Among the areas, still calculating for 1000 inhabitants, the inner zone is at the top with a value of 439 Ft, then comes the outer zone with a value of 333 Ft. In this respect the remoter outlying area comes after the agglomeration zone, that is in the fourth place.

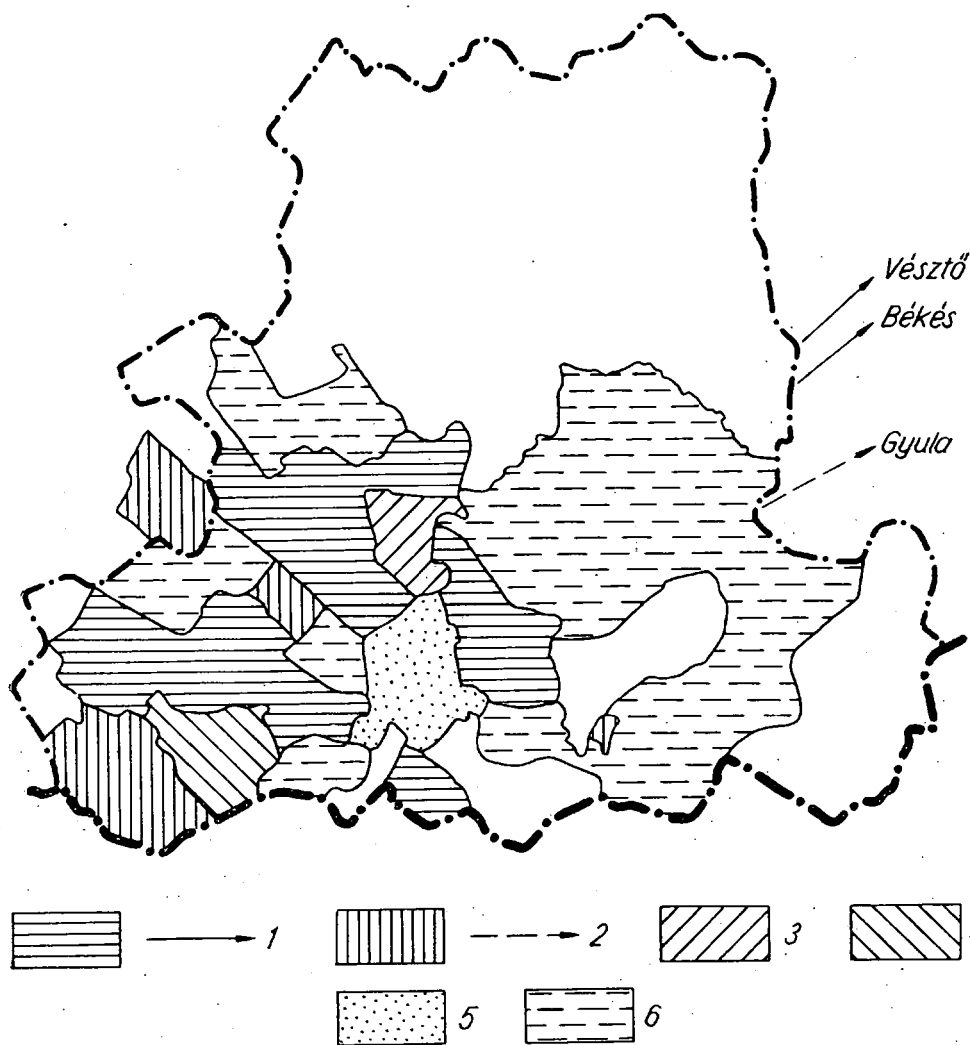


4. Ft value per 100 cadastral acres of grapes and other fruits brought to the free markets of Szeged from the different settlements.

Mean values of the different areas:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. over 224.4 | 4. between 13.9— 9.7 Ft |
| 2. between 224.4—130.8 Ft | 5. between 9.7— 2.3 Ft |
| 3. between 130.8— 13.9 Ft | 6. under 2.3 Ft |

On the basis of the total value of its marketed supply, as compared with that of other areas, *the remoter outlying area* had, thanks to Vésztő and Békés a leading role on the three market days examined. The amount of its supply is not constant and not characteristic on every market day;



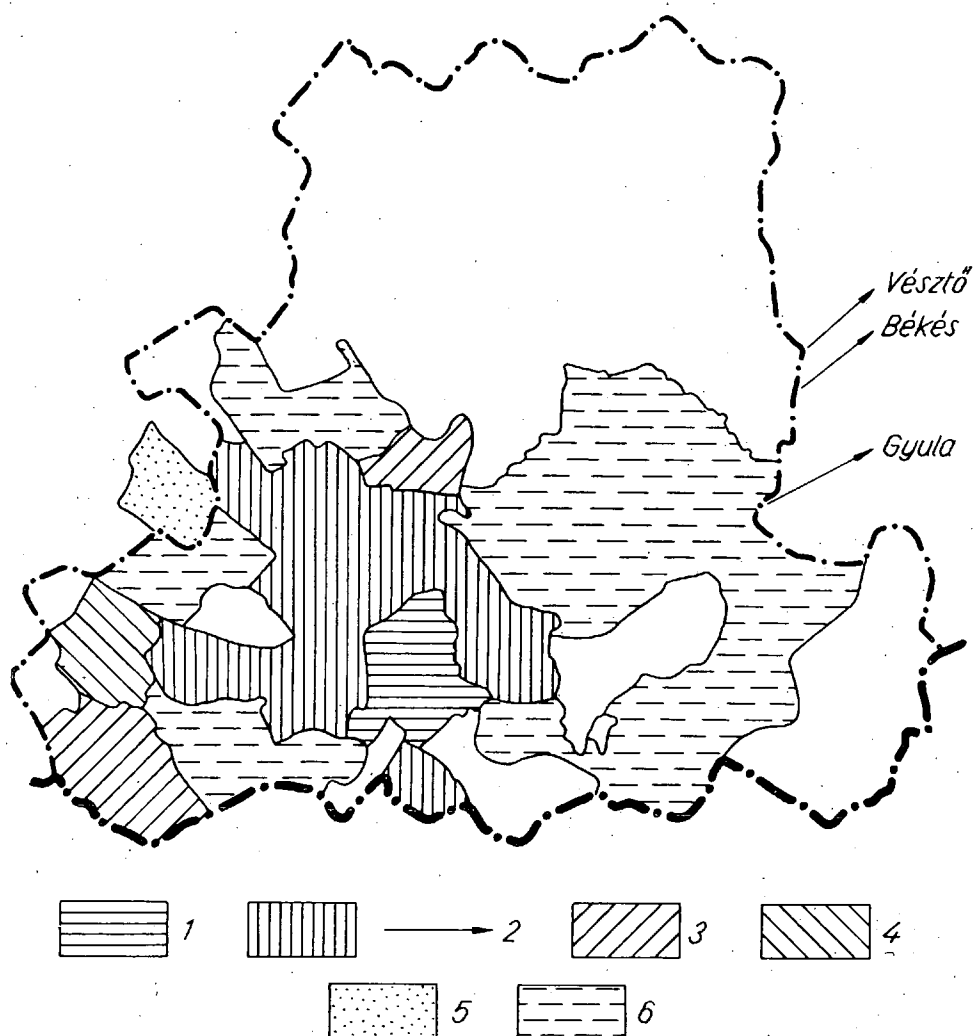
5. Ft value per 1,000 inhabitants of living poultry brought to the free markets of Szeged from the different settlements.

Mean values of the different areas:

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. over 440 Ft | 4. between 246 and 223 Ft |
| 2. between 440 and 334 Ft | 5. between 223 and 196 Ft |
| 3. between 334 and 246 Ft | 6. under 196 Ft |

Szeged, the inner zone, and the agglomeration zone prove to be more stable suppliers.

This opinion is supported also by the values calculated for 100 cadastral acres, for no other settlement can compete with Szeged. Calculat-

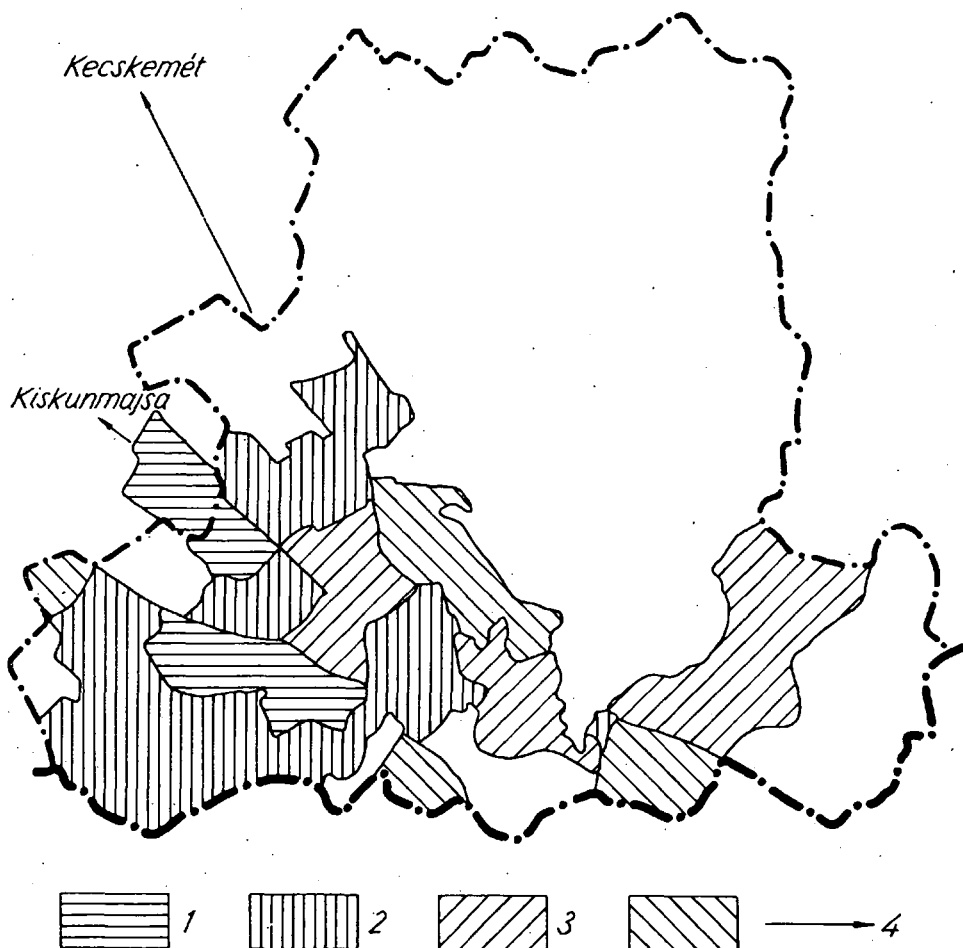


6. Ft value per 100 cadastral acres of living poultry brought to the free markets of Szeged from the different settlements.

Mean values of the different areas:

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. over 233.6 Ft | 4. between 24.4 and 18.1 Ft |
| 2. between 233.6 and 27.1 Ft | 5. between 18.1 and 16.7 Ft |
| 3. between 27.1 and 24.4 Ft | 6. under 16.7 Ft |

ing per 100 cadastral acres, Szeged brought living poultry to the market in the value of 233 Ft, the inner zone 27.1 Ft, the agglomeration zone 24.4 Ft. The remoter outlying area with its value of 18.1 Ft fell to the fourth place. Figs. 5 and 6.



7. Ft value per 1.000 persons of potatoes brought to the free markets of Szeged from the different settlements.

Mean values of the different areas:

1. over 1066 Ft

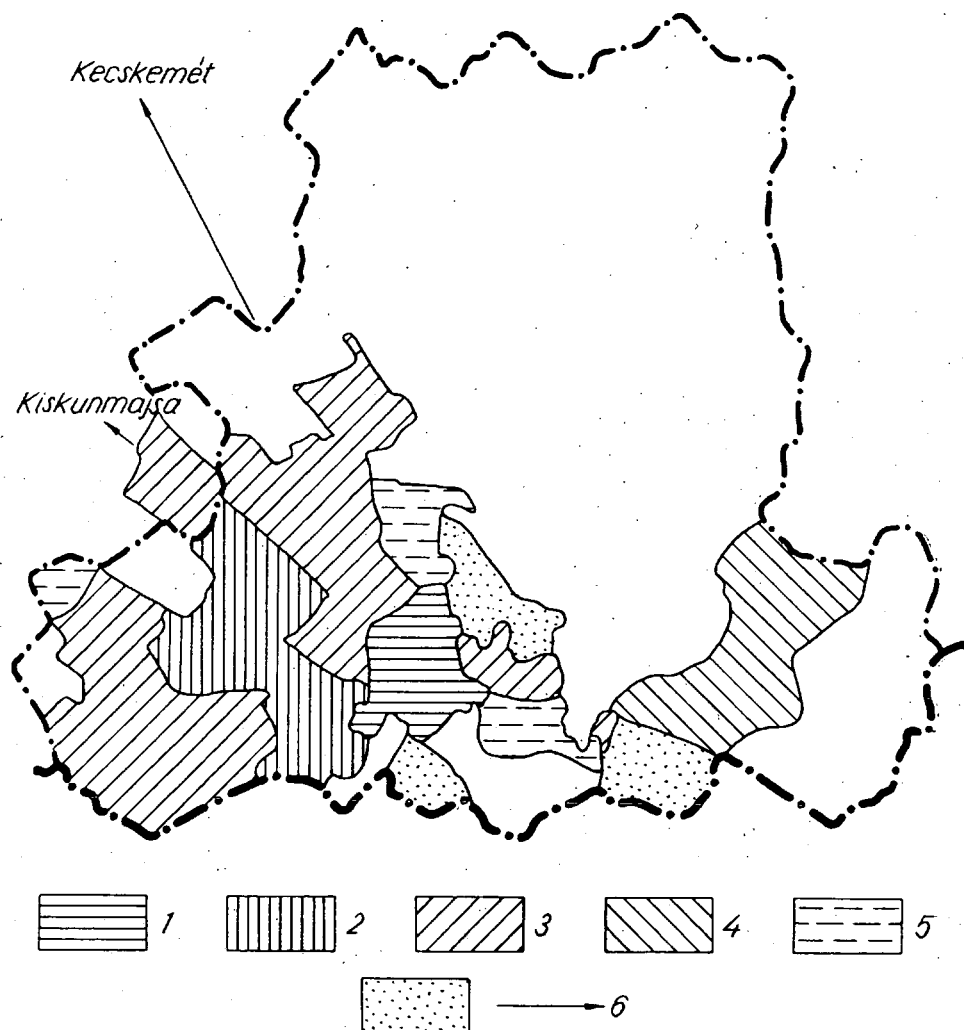
2. between 1066 and 310 Ft

3. between 310 and 265 Ft

4. under 265 Ft

5. On the basis of its contribution to the total value of the marketed goods potato stands in the fourth place with 17.8%. Since potato is a mass consumption article, it is a constant good on the markets. Large amounts of it are brought to market from the districts especially on market days in late summer and in the fall. The inner zone and Szeged contribute to the potato supply of the market 39% each.

So their leading position is indisputable. The advance of Szeged is explained by the potato dumping of the cooperatives. The 10 and 11% contribution of the outer and remoter outlying areas respectively is con-



8. Ft value per 100 cadastral acres of potatoes brought to the free markets of Szeged from the different settlement.

Mean values of the different areas:

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. over 368.7 Ft | 4. between 17.2 and 15.1 Ft |
| 2. between 368.7 and 67.2 Ft | 5. between 15.1 and 4.9 Ft |
| 3. between 67.2 and 17.2 Ft | 6. under 4.9 Ft |

ditioned by the great distances of haulage. This is so because transportation of large masses of goods (potato) to great distances is, on account of the minimal profit ratio between the purchase price and the market price, not profitable. The 30% achievement of the agglomeration zone is also

understandable, for the potato grown here is used for the producers own consumption.

On the basis of the above facts we may say that the absolute first place of the inner zone with a value of 1066,27 Ft in the market supply of potato calculated for 1000 inhabitants is in every respect understandable because this area is the main potato producer in the sector of Szeged.

Szeged is second with a market supply value of 310 Ft per 1000 inhabitants before the 265.22 Ft market supply value of the outer zone. On the other hand it has absolute priority in the value per 100 cadastral acres which is 368.2 Ft. The inner zone remains well behind with its goods value of 67.2 Ft. Figs. 7 and 8.

6. Fodders account for 9.3% of the total value of goods marketed. Forty per cent of this was brought from the inner zone, 26% from Szeged, and 23% from the remoter outlying area. The outer zone contributed 8%, and the agglomeration zone 3%. The high percentile contribution of Szeged is explained, as in the case of potato, by the sale of the share of the fodder crop of cooperative members.

In spite of this fact Szeged's marketed supply of fodder per 1000 capita remains well behind the inner and outer zones which anyway ensure the market supply of the greatest value. It is interesting that the roles are changed in the case of the values per 100 cadastral acres of plowland where the total amount marketed by the town is 316 Ft (100 c. a., which is incomparably higher than the mean of the other areas. Figs. 9 and 10.

7. The 2.7% contribution of Szeged to the total of marketed flowers brings the large town character of Szeged into relief. Flower consumption is directly proportional to the degree of town character or to the size of the town. (This is so because the people of the smaller settlements have an opportunity to grow flowers around their homes.) Of course, flower growing is cultivated always in the innermost parts of the zones around the town, because the fresher the flowers come to the market the more favorable may be their purchase price. In the case of Szeged we find the following facts:

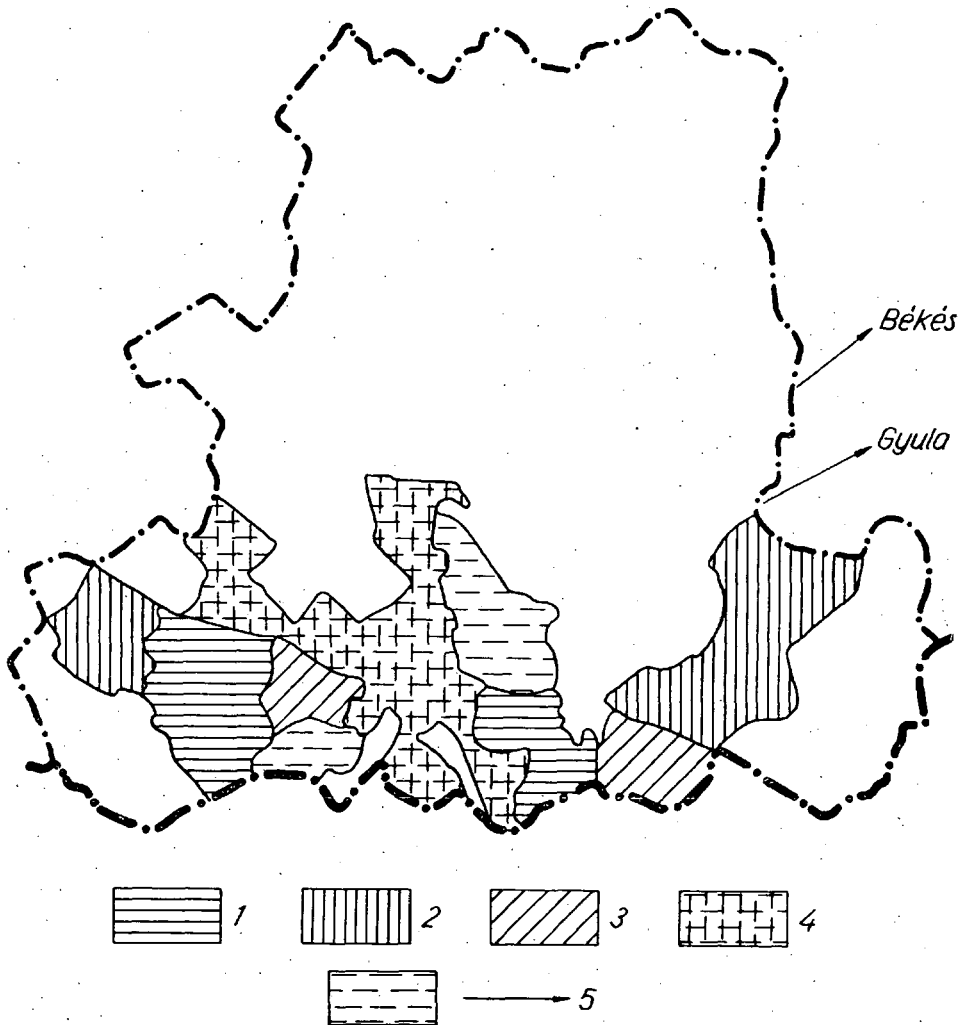
a) 80% of the value of the *flowers* brought to the market comes from Szeged, 18% from the agglomeration zone, and 1% from the inner area, while 1% comes from the outer area and the remoter outlying area.

b) In Szeged there is a greater than usual degree of specialization. This is shown by the fact that the flower supply comes nearly exclusively from the flower-gardens of the cooperatives Haladás and Felszabadulás and from the private gardens in Újszeged, while in the agglomeration zone only the supply from Szőreg is important.

The Ft value of the marketed flower supply per 1000 inhabitants is greatest in the case of Szőreg (526 Ft), then comes Szeged with 99 Ft.

In the inner zone Rösztke with 45 Ft and in the outer zone Tiszasziget with 33 Ft deserve to be mentioned.

With its value of 118 Ft per 100 cadastral acres Szeged has an overwhelming superiority over all the other areas, yet Szőreg with a value



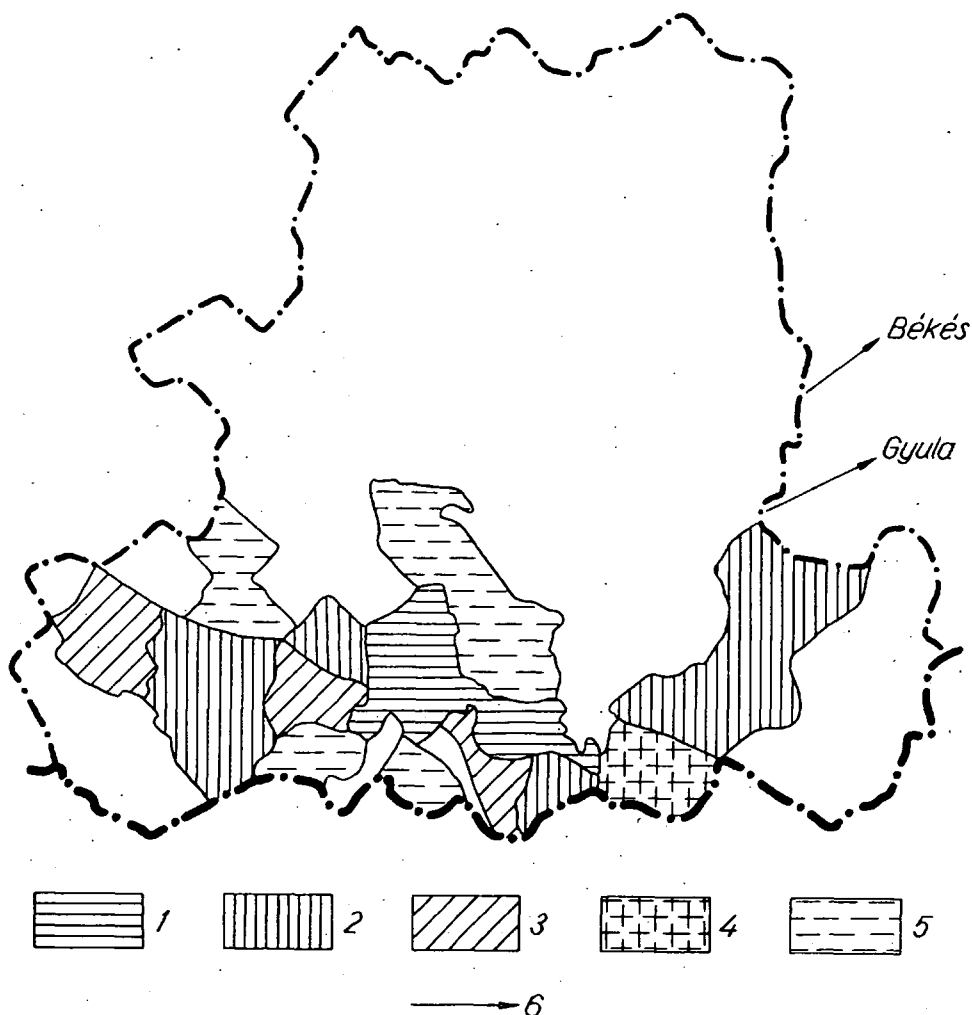
9. Ft value per 1,000 persons of fodders brought to the free markets of Szeged from the different settlements.

Mean values of the different areas:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. over 553 Ft | 4. between 110 and 43 Ft |
| 2. between 553 and 241 Ft | 5. under 43 Ft |
| 3. between 241 and 110 Ft | |

of 50.5 Ft is an important rival to it. Other settlements or areas do not even deserve mention in this respect. Figs. 11 and 12.

8. *Eggs and dairy products* represent approximately equal shares in the total market supply, the share of eggs being 2.5, that of the dairy products 2.7%.

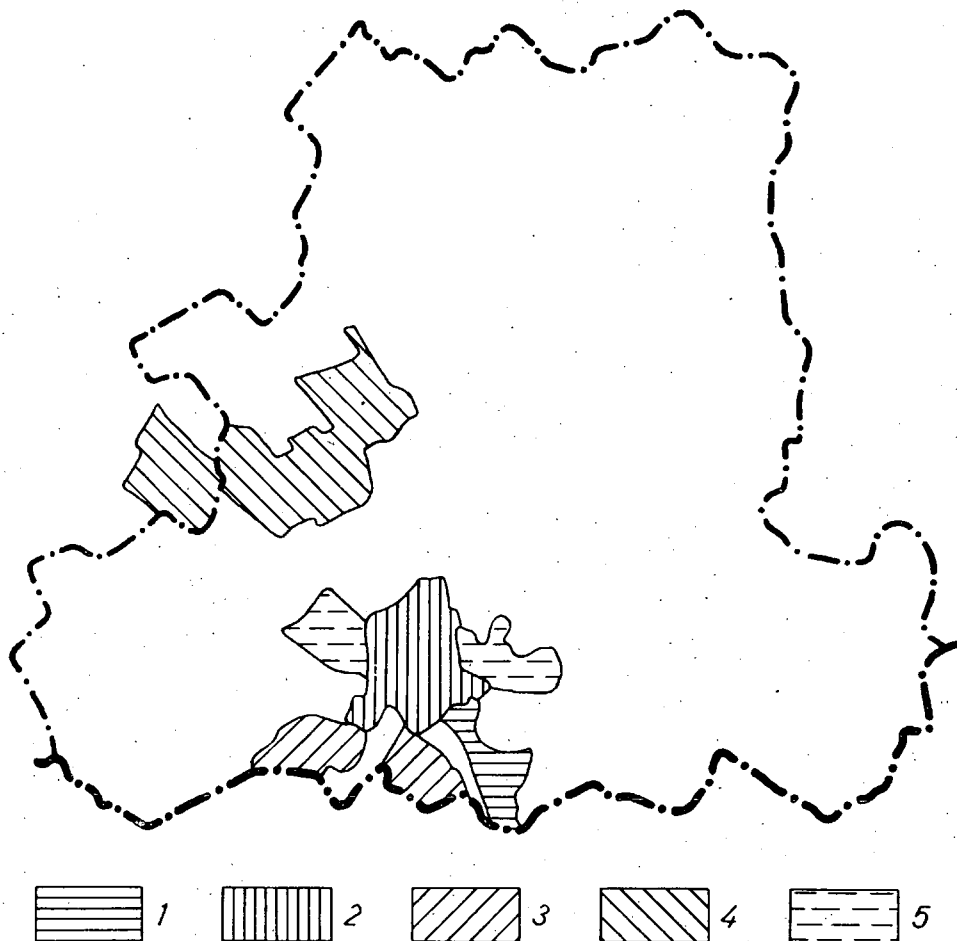


10. Ft value per 100 cadastral acres of fodders brought to the free markets of Szeged from the different settlements.

Mean values of the different areas:

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. over 131.6 Ft | 4. between 8.7 and 7.2 Ft |
| 2. between 131.6 and 21.7 Ft | 5. between 7.2 and 2.0 Ft |
| 3. between 21.7 and 8.7 Ft | 6. under 2.0 Ft |

a) For both of these products the main supplier is the *inner zone* because 51% of the eggs, 69% of the milk and dairy products come to the markets of Szeged from this area. In respect of the egg supply the remoter outlying area is second with 21%, the outer zone and Szeged are third and fourth with 11% each, while the agglomeration zone is fifth with 6%.



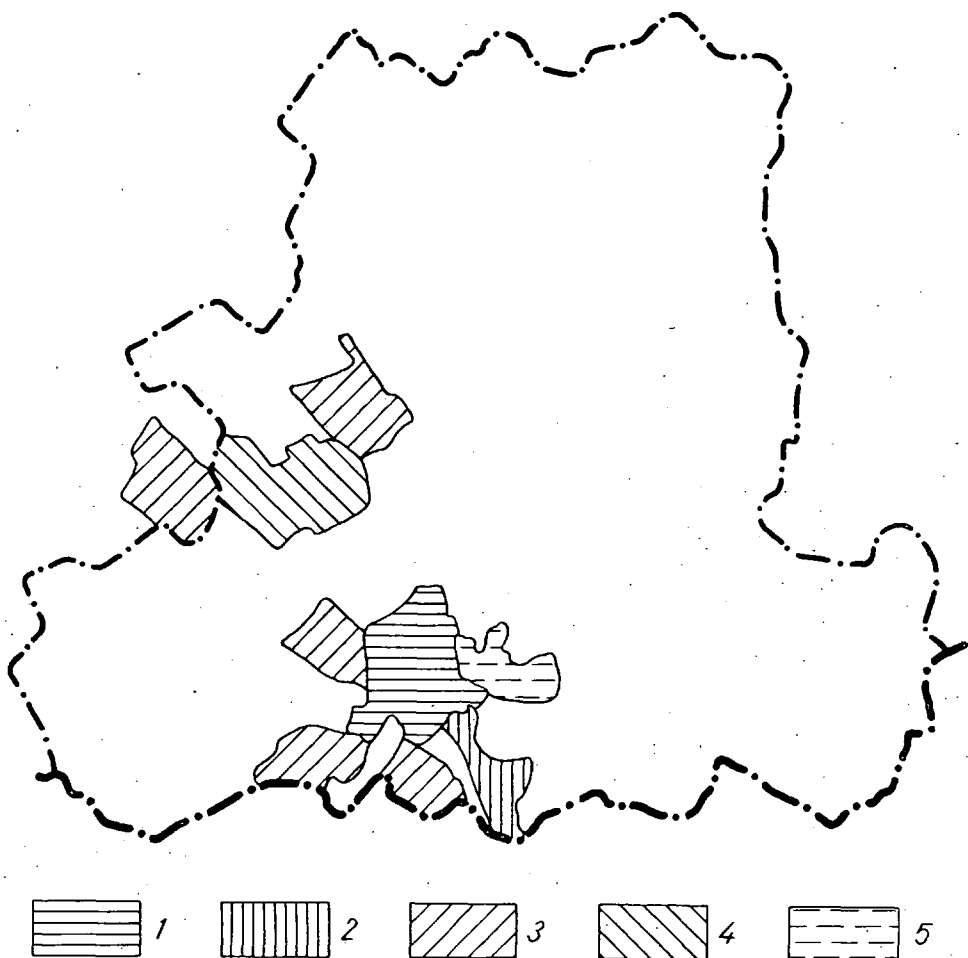
11. Ft values per 1,000 inhabitants of flowers brought to the free markets of Szeged from the different settlements.

Mean values of the different areas:

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. over 106 Ft | 4. between 30 and 5 Ft |
| 2. between 106 and 99 Ft | 5. under 5 Ft |
| 3. between 99 and 30 Ft | |

In respect of the supply of dairy products Szeged is second with 19%, the remoter outlying area is third, while the supply from the outer zone and the agglomeration zone is unimportant. The unimportant place of the outer zone and the agglomeration zone is milk supply is due to various causes;

The outer zone is one of the most important milk suppliers of Szeged, but it sells its surplus goods not through its free market, but through purchases by state companies. In the case of the outer zone the transport



12. Ft values per 100 cadastral acres of flowers brought to the free markets of Szeged from the different settlements.

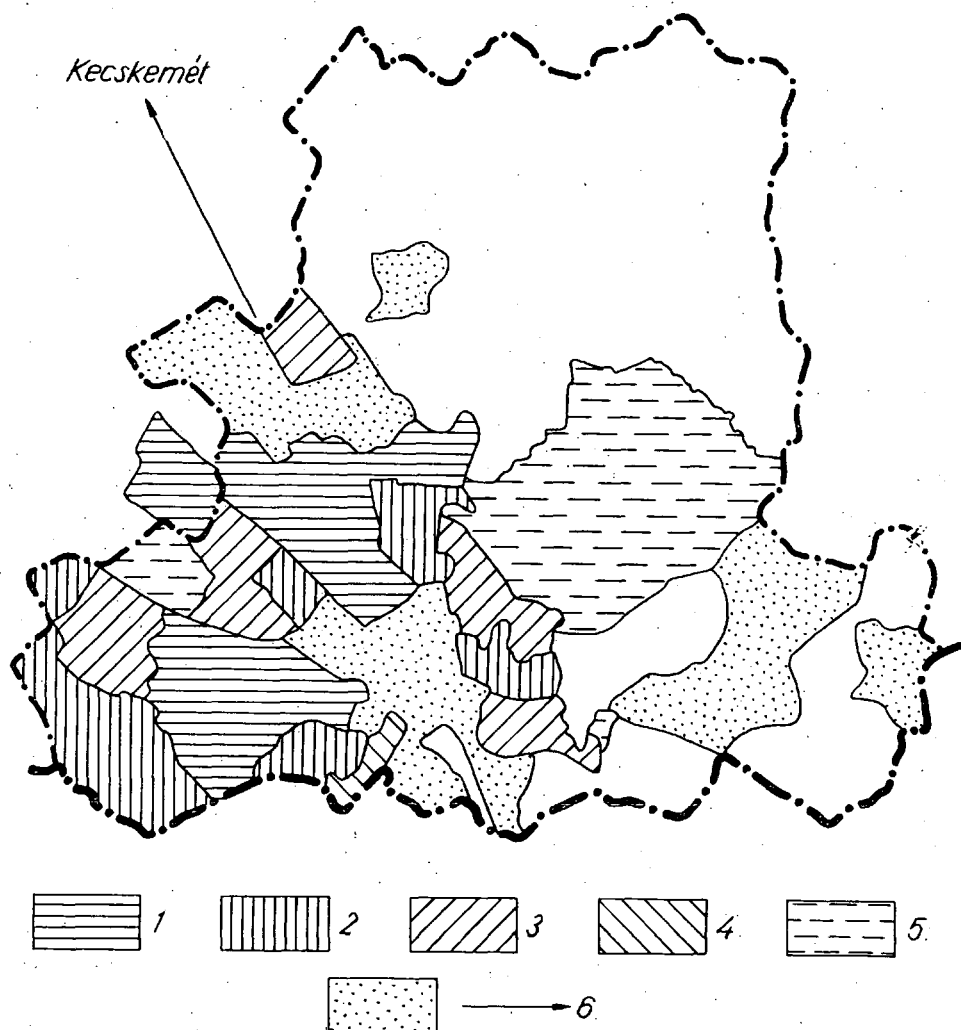
Mean values of the different areas:

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. over 118 Ft | 4. between 0.3 and 0.1 Ft |
| 2. between 118 and 10.2 Ft | 5. under 0.1 Ft |
| 3. between 10.2 and 0.3 Ft | |

distance also plays a role in the fact that Szeged contributes minimally to the supply of its free market.

b) Today the agglomeration zone cannot satisfy even its own demand. The balance between its consumption and production is negative and so it is an unimportant factor in the free market supply of Szeged.

The greater contribution of Szeged to the supply of dairy goods derives from its positional advantage. The milk and dairy product supply



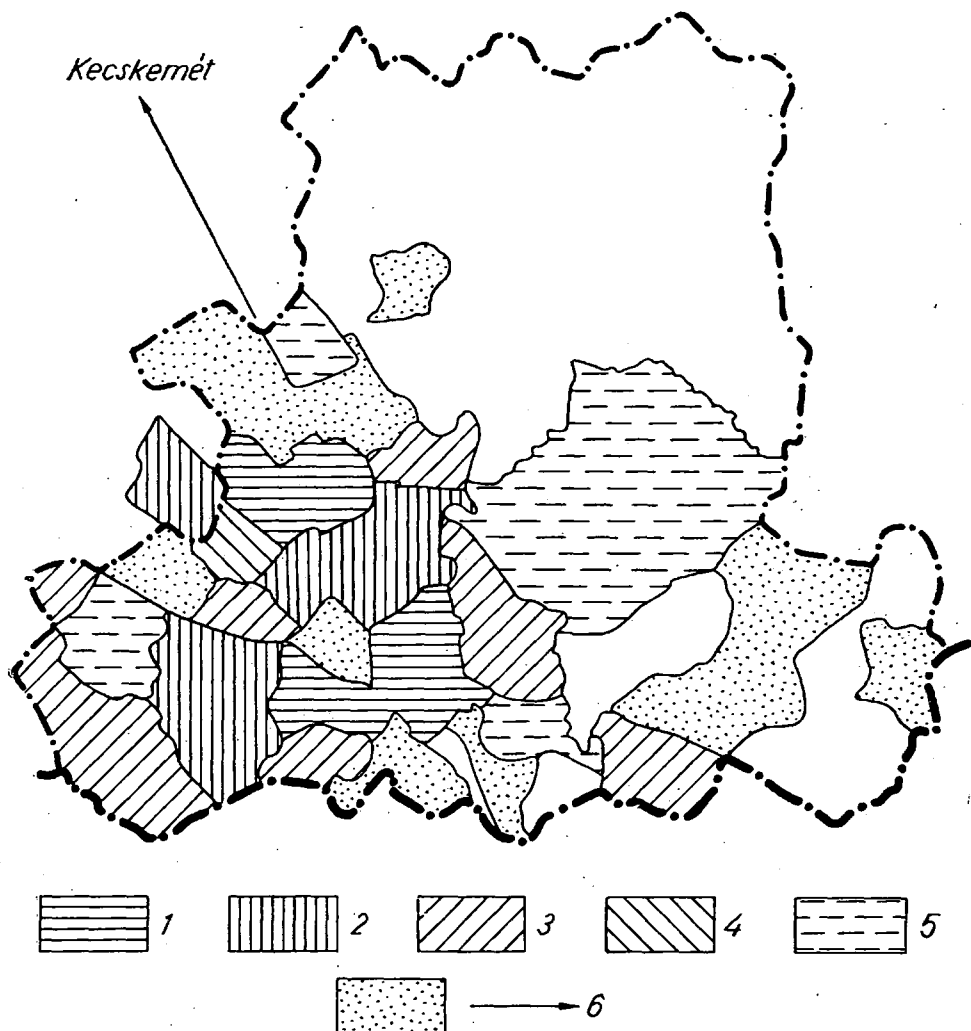
13. Ft values per 1.000 persons of eggs brought to the free markets of Szeged from the different settlements.

Mean values of the different areas:

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. over 155 Ft | 4. between 33—29 Ft |
| 2. between 155—67 Ft | 5. between 29—12 Ft |
| 3. between 67—33 Ft | 6. under 12 Ft |

of the shops of Szeged is good. So the livestock farmers of the town sell a large part of their milk and dairy products in the daily market trade.

c) The large contribution of the inner zone to the market supply of milk is partly due to the fact that more cows are kept at houses in this area, and partly to the transport distance which is not too great and so



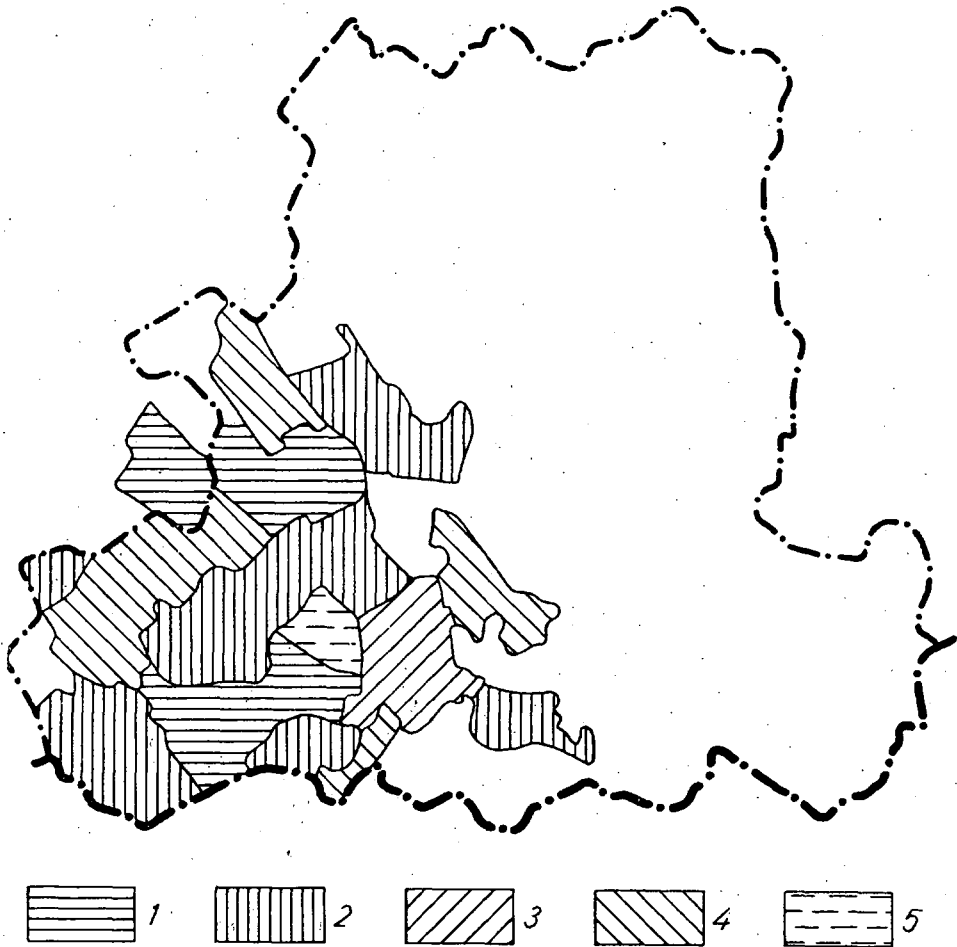
14. Ft values per 100 cadastral acres of eggs brought to the free markets of Szeged from the different settlements.

Mean values of the different areas:

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. over 14.9 Ft | 4. between 2.7—2.6 Ft |
| 2. between 14.9—9.9 Ft | 5. between 2.6—1.4 Ft |
| 3. between 9.9—2.7 Ft | 6. under 1.4 Ft |

it can be the free market of Szeged. Double trading is, however, characteristic of this area, too. It markets the milk and dairy products produced by it partly through purchasing, partly through selling on the free market.

The territorial proportion of the egg supply can be explained by



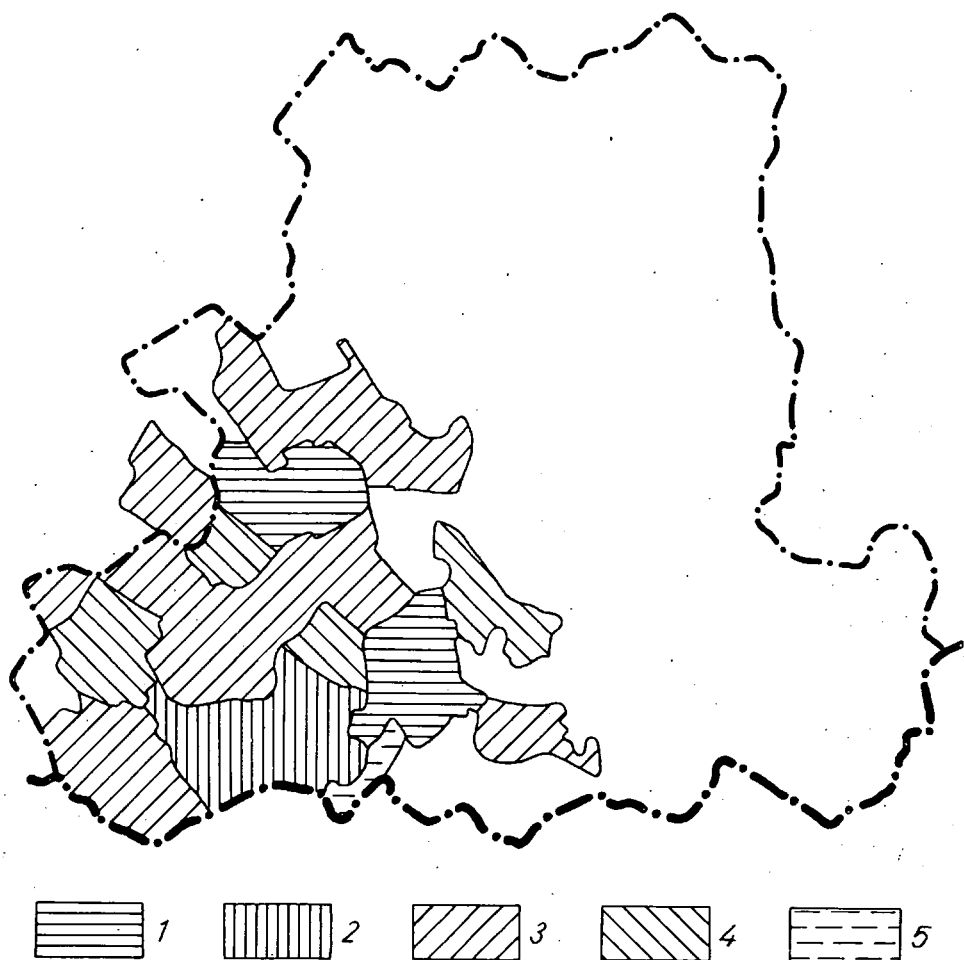
15. Ft values per 1.000 persons of milk and dairy products brought to the free markets of Szeged from the different settlements.

Mean values of the different areas:

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. over 207 Ft | 4. between 23— 6 Ft |
| 2. between 207—33 Ft | 5. under 6 Ft |
| 3. between 33—23 Ft | |

similar causes as in the case of the milk supply. Here the difference between the zones is somewhat greater, but it does not differ essentially from the characteristic ratios of the dairy products.

The market supply values per 1000 inhabitants only strengthen the leading position of the *inner zone*. In the case of the values calculated for 100 cadastral acres, however, Szeged takes first place (Figs. 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17. Tables 2 and 3.)



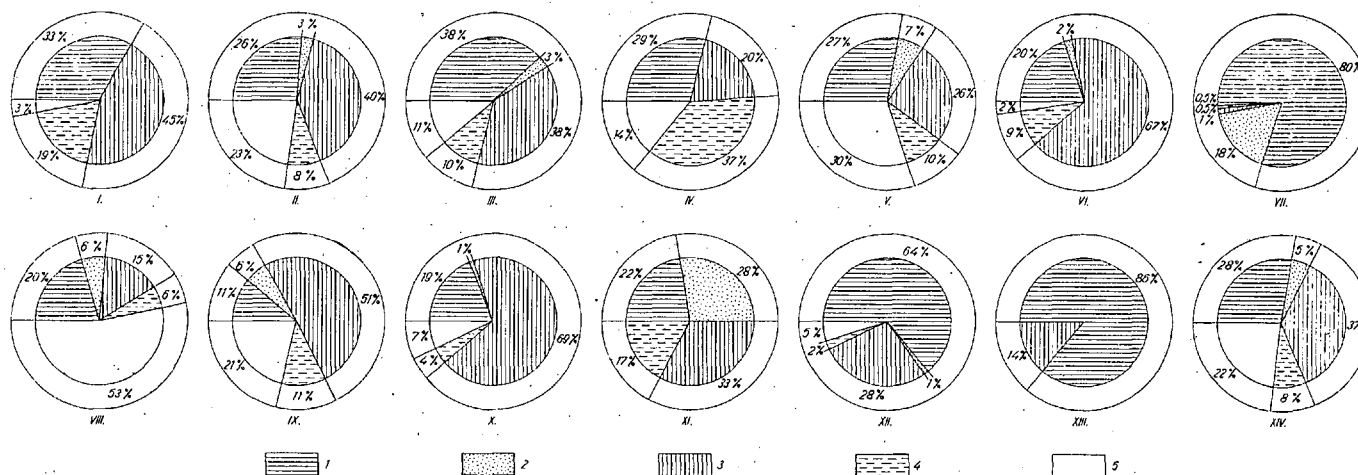
16. Ft values per cadastral acres of milk and dairy products brought to the free markets of Szeged from the different settlements.

Mean values of the different areas:

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. over 28.1 Ft | 4. between 1.1— 0.4 Ft |
| 2. between 28.1—11.1 Ft | 5. under 0.4 Ft |
| 3. between 11.1— 1.1 Ft | |

The percentile market supply values per 1000 persons and 100 cad. acres of the different settlements and their distribution according to the kinds of goods are characteristic of the villages of each zone.

Fig. 18 shows these differences. At the same time the cartogram does not show the differences between the values of the supplies marketed by the different villages: so, for instance, certain settlements like Tiszasziget, Csanádpalota, Csengele, etc., fall into categories which are realistic only on the basis of the inner structure of the market supply of the villages.



17. The Ft percentage of the different goods from the various areas in the supply of the free markets of Szeged.

Signs

- I. Bread crops
- II. Fodders
- III. Potatoes
- IV. Oil seeds (sunflower)

- V. Greens
- VI. Grapes and other fruits
- VII. Flowers
- VIII. Living poultry
- IX. Eggs

- X. Milk and dairy products
- XI. Other living animals
- XII. Other animal and vegetable products
- XIII. Different consumer goods
- XIV. Altogether

- 1. Szeged
- 2. agglomeration zone

- 3. inner zone
- 4. outer zone

- 5. remoter outlying area

Table 2.

Fifvalue pro 1000 inhabitants of the goods brought

Area, village	1	2	3	4	5	6
Agglom. zone	4	54	126,66	0,05	308,83	105
Szeged	24	110	310	0,3	269	189
Szőreg	—	99	—	—	257	28
Algyő	—	7	6	—	162	6
Gyálárét	—	—	—	—	255	178
Kiskundorozsma	—	104	214	—	344	133
Tápe	—	4	230	—	566	96
Inner zone	119,27	553,6	1066,27	1	803,63	1960,27
Zsombó	—	—	953	—	963	4162
Zákányszék	305	902	2155	—	1017	3440
Röszke	—	9	980	—	1197	744
Sándorfalva	—	57	50	—	186	150
Domaszék	131	164	1843	—	1300	4042
Deszk	863	3746	100	—	1130	24
Forráskút	—	50	2890	—	620	820
Bordány	—	95	990	—	600	933
Balástya	—	—	724	7	580	2230
Mórahalom	13	1064	790	4	767	1035
Szatymaz	—	—	254	—	480	3983
Outer zone	69,44	200,55	265,22	2,33	985,33	260,77
Üllés	—	—	—	—	—	172
Rúza	317	290	906	—	186	1164
Tiszasziget	3	63	2	—	29	2
Kübekháza	305	1299	—	16	2032	—
Kiszombor	—	153	62	—	333	17
Klárafalva	—	—	—	—	1661	—
Dóc	—	—	—	—	317	159
Ferencszállás	—	—	390	—	4000	—
Ásotthalom	—	—	1027	5	310	833
Remoter outlying area	0,5	21,1	98	0,3	182,5	30,45
Vésztő	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sövényháza	—	—	380	—	813	72
Pusztamérge	—	—	57	—	175	436
Öttömös	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pusztaszer	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kistelek	—	—	—	—	5	7
Kiskunmajsa	—	—	14	—	—	—
Hmrvhely	—	—	—	—	2	—
Gyula	—	1	—	—	9	—
Makó	10	416	172	—	884	—
Csolyospálos	—	—	1322	7	864	90
Csanytelek	—	—	—	—	604	—
Csorvás	—	—	—	—	10	—
Csanádpalota	—	—	—	—	—	—
Csegele	—	—	—	—	30	—
Békés	—	5	—	—	5	—
Apátfalva	—	—	—	—	29	—
Maroslele	—	—	—	—	216	—
Kecskemét	—	—	15	—	3	2
Orosháza	—	—	—	—	1	—

to the market from the different villages

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total
105	237,83	33	8,66	0,22	12,17	1,17	996,6
99	196	12	23	0,3	45	7	1284,6
526	—	7	—	1	12	—	930
—	449	50	12	—	10	—	702
—	—	47	12	—	—	—	492
3	114	4	5	—	—	—	921
2	668	78	—	—	6	—	1650
4,54	439,54	155,44	207,09	1	55,63	32,27	5370,36
—	440	85	33	—	—	—	6636
—	1438	270	177	—	180	—	9884
45	113	92	194	—	118	—	3492
—	270	99	—	—	49	—	861
—	586	249	239	—	32	—	8586
—	165	34	66	—	18	—	6146
—	90	44	17	—	71	—	4602
—	—	37	65	—	14	—	2734
5	1020	420	1093	11	30	—	6120
—	235	212	277	—	70	—	4467
—	478	168	117	—	30	36	5546
3,66	333,77	66,88	33,22	2,11	7,88	—	2231,22
—	22	13	19	—	—	—	226
—	457	38	14	—	22	—	3394
33	638	4	—	19	46	—	839
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3652
—	30	125	—	—	—	—	720
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1661
—	1048	310	204	—	—	—	2038
—	390	28	—	—	—	—	4808
—	419	84	62	—	3	—	2743
1,15	222,8	28,65	18,95	—	2,35	—	606,7
—	2314	—	—	—	—	—	2314
13	33	12	67	—	—	—	1390
—	—	68	84	—	35	—	855
—	116	69	—	—	—	—	185
—	—	46	—	—	—	—	46
—	42	2	13	—	—	—	69
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
—	109	29	—	—	—	—	136
—	388	—	—	—	—	—	398
—	5	5	—	—	1	—	1493
10	432	317	215	—	—	—	3257
—	—	4	—	—	—	—	608
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
—	—	11	—	—	—	—	11
—	—	10	—	—	—	—	40
—	1018	—	—	—	—	—	1028
—	—	—	—	—	8	—	37
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	216
—	—	3	—	—	3	—	26
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

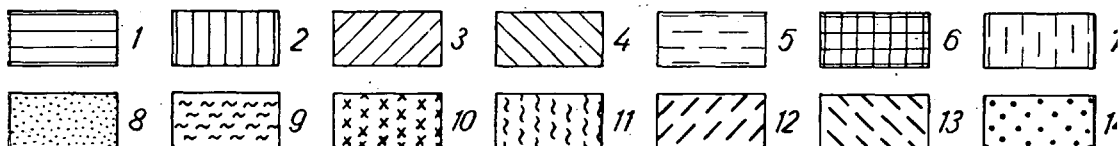
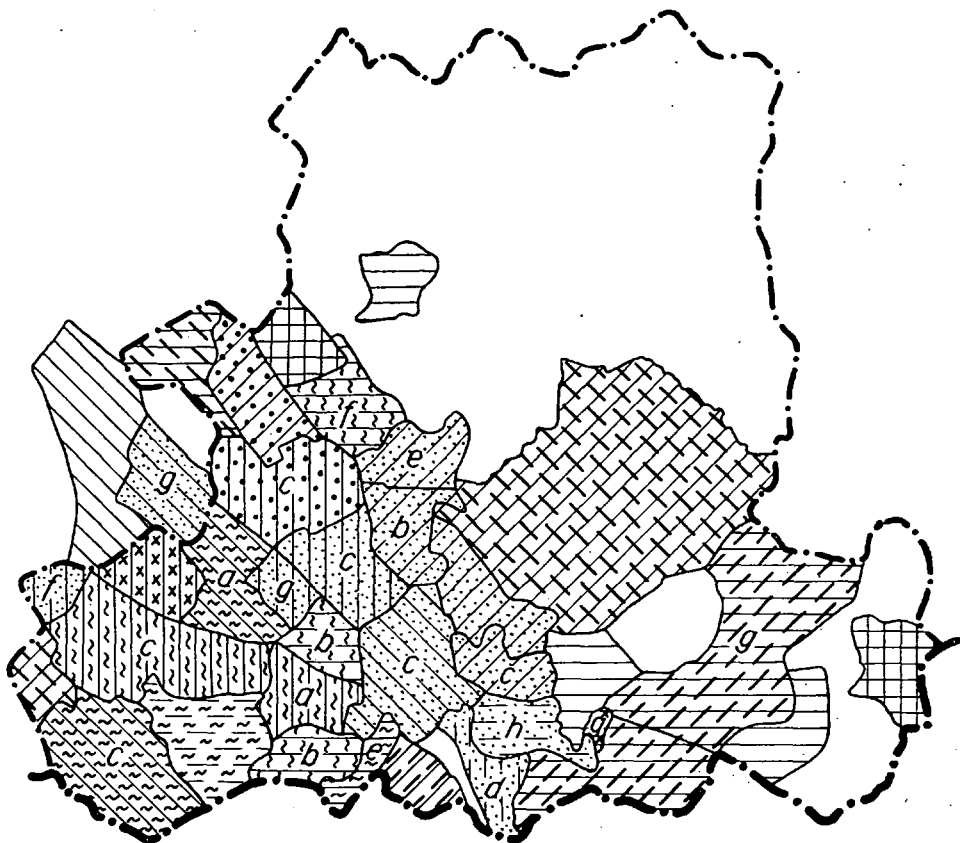
3. Table

Ft value per 100 cadastral acres of goods brought

Area, village	1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Agglomeration zone</i>	—	7,2	15,1	—	35,9	9,7
Szeged	29,1	131,6	368,7	0,4	319,4	224,4
Szőreg	—	9,5	—	—	24,7	2,6
Algyő	—	0,5	0,4	—	10,9	0,4
Gyálárét	—	—	—	—	4,4	3,0
Kiskundorozsma	—	25,9	53,6	—	86,2	33,5
Tápé	—	0,4	21,8	53,6	9,0	0,1
<i>Inner zone</i>	6,2	21,7	67,2	0,03	54,1	130,8
Zsombó	—	—	74,8	—	75,6	326,9
Zákányszék	14,6	43,3	103,5	—	48,8	165,1
Röszke	—	0,8	86,9	—	106,4	66,1
Sándorfalva	—	6,9	6,0	—	22,6	18,2
Domaszék	7,9	9,9	111,0	—	83,2	243,5
Deszk	45,3	196,5	5,2	—	59,3	1,2
Forráskút	—	3,0	170,2	—	36,4	48,2
Bordány	—	7,1	73,9	—	45,0	69,7
Balástya	—	—	34,3	0,1	27,5	105,7
Mórahalom	0,8	71,9	53,2	0,3	51,8	69,9
Szatymaz	—	—	20,7	—	38,9	324,6
<i>Outer zone</i>	3,2	8,7	17,2	0,08	76,1	13,9
Üllés	—	—	—	—	—	11,9
Rúza	16,5	15,0	47,1	—	9,6	60,5
Kübekháza	12,5	53,2	—	0,6	83,7	—
Tiszasziget	0,1	2,9	0,1	—	1,3	0,1
Kiszombor	—	7,6	3,0	—	16,5	0,8
Klárafalva	—	—	—	—	93,8	—
Dóc	—	—	—	—	7,5	3,8
Ferencszállás	—	—	44,3	—	454,5	—
Ásotthalom	—	—	60,3	0,2	18,1	48,8
<i>Remoter outlying area</i>	0,04	2,0	4,9	0,01	12,7	2,3
Vésztő	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sövényháza	—	—	19,7	—	42,2	3,7
Pusztamérges	—	—	4,9	—	15,1	37,7
Öttömös	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pusztaszer	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kistelek	—	—	—	—	0,6	0,8
Kiskunmajsa	—	—	1,2	—	—	—
Hódmezővásárhely	—	—	—	—	0,1	—
Gyula	—	0,1	—	—	1,2	—
Makó	0,9	40,8	16,8	—	86,7	—
Cyólyospálos	—	—	50,7	0,3	33,1	3,4
Csanytelek	—	—	—	—	61,7	—
Csorvás	—	—	—	—	0,5	—
Csanádpalota	—	—	—	—	—	—
Csengele	—	—	—	—	1,5	—
Békés	—	0,1	—	—	1,2	—
Apátfalva	—	—	—	—	1,7	—
Maroslele	—	—	—	—	7,7	—
Kecskemét	—	—	4,3	—	0,9	0,5
Orosháza	—	—	—	—	0,1	—

to the market from the different villages

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total
10,2	24,4	2,6	0,4	0,2	0,4	—	106,1
118,0	233,6	14,9	28,1	0,4	54,0	8,6	1531,2
50,5	—	0,7	—	0,9	1,1	—	90,0
—	30,3	3,3	0,8	—	0,7	—	47,3
—	—	0,8	0,2	—	—	—	8,4
0,7	28,6	1,0	1,1	—	—	—	230,6
63,2	7,4	—	—	—	0,5	—	156,0
0,3	27,1	9,9	11,1	0,04	3,7	0,2	332,37
—	34,6	6,6	2,5	—	—	—	521,0
—	69,0	13,0	8,5	—	8,5	—	474,3
4,0	10,0	8,1	17,3	0	10,4	—	310,0
—	32,9	12,0	—	—	5,9	—	104,5
—	35,3	15,0	14,4	—	1,9	—	522,1
—	8,6	1,8	3,5	—	0,9	—	322,3
—	5,3	2,6	1,0	—	4,2	—	270,9
—	—	2,8	4,8	—	1,0	—	204,3
0,2	48,4	19,9	51,8	0,5	1,4	—	289,8
—	15,8	14,3	18,6	—	4,7	—	301,3
—	38,9	13,7	9,5	—	2,5	2,9	451,7
0,1	16,7	2,7	1,1	0,1	0,3	—	140,18
—	1,5	0,8	1,3	—	—	—	15,5
—	23,7	2,0	0,7	—	1,1	—	176,2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150,0
1,5	30,0	0,1	—	0,9	2,1	—	39,1
—	1,4	6,2	—	—	—	—	35,5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93,8
—	24,9	7,3	4,8	—	—	—	48,3
—	44,3	3,1	—	—	—	—	546,2
—	24,6	4,9	3,6	—	0,1	—	160,6
0,05	18,1	1,4	1,0	—	0,2	—	42,7
—	141,5	—	—	—	—	—	141,5
0,6	1,7	0,5	3,4	—	—	—	71,8
—	—	5,8	7,3	—	3,0	—	73,8
—	6,6	4,0	—	—	—	—	10,6
—	—	2,0	—	—	—	—	2,0
—	5,4	0,3	1,6	—	—	—	8,7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,2
—	9,0	2,1	—	—	—	—	11,2
—	49,5	—	—	—	—	—	50,8
—	0,4	0,5	—	—	0,1	—	146,2
0,4	16,5	12,1	8,2	—	—	—	124,7
—	—	0,3	—	—	—	—	62,0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0,5
—	—	0,5	—	—	—	—	0,5
—	—	0,5	—	—	—	—	2,0
—	130,3	—	—	—	—	—	131,6
—	—	—	—	—	0,5	—	2,2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,7
—	—	0,8	—	—	0,7	—	7,2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0,1



18. The share of the three leading groups of commodities in the total market supply of the settlements calculated for 1.000 persons or 100 cadastral acres of plowland.

Signs

1. Sign of the group of commodities in the first place	2. Sign of the group of commodities in the first place	3. Sign of the group of commodities in the third place.
1 greens	8 greens	a greens
2 fruits, grapes	9 fruits, grapes	b fruits, grapes
3 living poultry	10 living poultry	c living poultry
4 potatoes	11 potatoes	d fodders
5 fodders	12 fodders	e eggs
6 eggs	13 eggs	f dairy products
7 flowers	14 flowers	g potatoes
		h bread crops

II.

The zones of the (daily) free markets of Szeged and the structure of their goods supply

Besides Szeged's own internal supply its (daily) markets are supplied with goods from four other areas. Fig. 19.

The average value per market day of the total supply brought to market on market days was 564.702 Ft; 37% of this came from the so-called *inner zone*, 28% from the vicinity of Szeged, 22% from the remoter outlying area, the so-called *scattered* market areas, 8% from the *outer zone*, and 5% from the *agglomeration zone*.

The most important supplier of the daily markets of Szeged is, on the basis of percentile contribution, the *inner zone*. It takes absolutely first place in fruit, grape, milk, dairy goods, egg, fodder, bread crop and live animal supply. In the potato supply it shares the first place with Szeged although surpasses it with a 1000 Ft value of goods. In respect of the supply of animal or vegetable products as well as other commodities it is second after Szeged. It hoods the third place in regard of the supply of several products such as live poultry, greens, flowers and sunflower seeds.

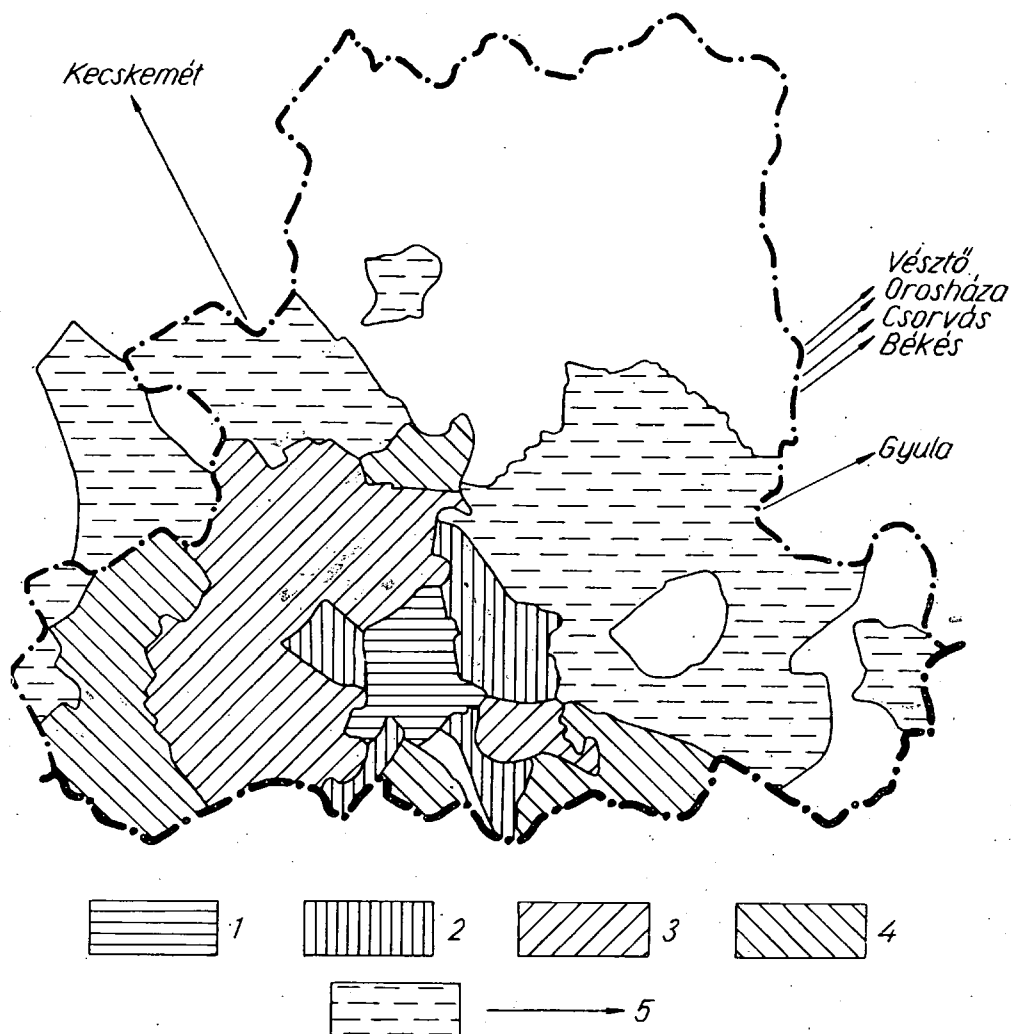
The value of the average market supply of the *inner zone* (on one market day) is 210.360 Ft. Owing to its inner structure of goods it brings the largest amounts of grapes and fruit to the markets of Szeged. These represent 36% of the amount of goods on the market. After them come potatoes with 18% and greens with 14.5%. Fodders come in the fourth place with 10%.

This zone is, on the basis of its supply of goods, the *fruit, grape, potato, greens, and fodder supplier of Szeged*. This character of it is completed with its supply of live poultry (8.5%) and dairy products (5%). Its supply of other goods is unimportant in spite of the fact that in respect of the supply of eggs and live animals other than poultry and bread crops it holds the first place and in respect of some other goods the second place.

This character of the market supply of this zone agrees with its agricultural production structure.

The leading position of the inner zone in the supply of the markets of Szeged is due to various factors:

1. its distance from Szeged is favorable; even its remotest village is not farther away than 25 km and so the town can be reached from it in one or one and a half hours even with the slowest conveyance (horse carriage);
2. all of its villages are connected with Szeged by highways (from some settlements the market can be reached by narrow-gauge railway);
3. the distribution of the population according to professions is favorable. A relatively great number of the population are peasants



19. Areas of the free markets of Szeged.

Signs

- 1 Szeged
- 2 agglomeration zone
- 3 inner zone

- 4 outer zone
- 5 remoter outlying zones

by profession and their decrease in number is slower than in the agglomeration zone.

According to its supply of 156.453 Ft in value Szeged holds the second place among the zones.

Within its own supply potato is at the top with 24%, then come

greens with 21%. On account of its large amounts poultry is the third in order; then come grapes and fruits, fodders and flowers. The flower demand of the markets of Szeged is nearly exclusively satisfied by Szeged itself. Greens also play an important role in the self-supply of the town. Potatoes, poultry, grapes and fruit come only after these.

On the basis of the goods brought to the market the town of Szeged can be said to be the supplier of its own markets of *greens, flowers, potatoes, poultry, grapes and other fruits*.

In comparison with the other areas the town of Szeged takes second place in the supply of its own markets with a contribution of 28% which is natural because it is the agricultural population in the territory and vicinity of the town that feels the demand of the markets best and at the same time their transport facilities and distances are the most favorable.

The town ensures itself a leading position among the areas in respect of the products meaning the greatest specialization. So it is absolutely first in the supply of flowers, animal and vegetable products, and various articles of consumption. It shares the first place in greens and potato supply with the *remoter outlying area* as well as with the *inner zone*. It is second in the supply of grapes, fruits, poultry, milk and dairy products, fodders and sunflower seeds. It is third in the percentile participation of the areas in supply, namely in the supply of other live animals and eggs.

In the comparison of the supplying zones the agglomeration zone of Szeged falls to the last place in respect of total market supply with a contribution in the value of 26.874 Ft. This zone is, from the point of view of the number of inhabitants the most vigorously growing area of the town, therefore the demands also grow here most rapidly. From this it follows that it cannot contribute to the supply of Szeged with considerable amounts of most products. It has second place among the areas only in the supply of flowers and animals other than poultry. It figures with greens in the supply of the markets of Szeged with 33%; then comes the supply of poultry with 26%, potatoes with 12.5, and flowers with 10%. In its internal structure of goods the flower supply is represented with a larger percentage than in the case of Szeged, and the supply of greens, too; in this respect it holds the first place. It is second, we say, in the supply of poultry on the basis of its internal structure.

The position of the agglomeration zone in the supply of Szeged is determined by the following facts:

1. The so-called agglomeration zone of Szeged has grown to Szeged relatively rapidly, in the last 10 years. During this time its population has grown and has been reorganized more rapidly than that of the town itself.

A large part of its population has been employed in the industry and as such has appeared as a new layer of buyers. Thus a large part of the earlier surplus products are bought up locally.

2. The special structural change in agriculture has not been able to keep pace with the rapid transformation (growth and reorganization of

the population, rapid growth of the number of those employed in industry); therefore it has fallen behind in its accomodation to the more favorable market conditions.

Of course not all settlements of the agglomeration zone have developed at the same rate. There are therefore rather considerable differences between them.

- a) *Kiskundorozsma* sends its goods to the markets of Szeged, yet it cannot meet the demand of its own free market. Its internal market supply is scarcely more than 19%. So 81% of the goods brought to its market come from immediately neighboring settlements, *Kiskundorozsma* contributes chiefly live poultry, greens and potatoes to the daily market trade of Szeged.
- b) *Algyő* had been producing its own (daily) supply requirement (of market goods) until the opening up of the oil fields near Szeged, but now it cannot satisfy the suddenly increased number of workers. Therefore *Algyő* also appears in the markets of Szeged as purchaser. It has a surplus only in earlier strongly specialized goods as live poultry, greens, and eggs.
- c) *Tápé, Szőreg, Gyálarét* are self-suppliers even now for various market products, but for some products they are, like Szeged, buyers.

Szőreg is an important flower and green supplier of the market of Szeged but among its goods brought to the market only the fodder crops deserve to be mentioned.

Tápé is important as a poultry and green supplier, though its potato supply is not inconsiderable either. It supplies also a substantial amount of eggs.

Gyálarét is first of all a green supplier, but its fruit and egg supply is also important enough. Szeged and its *agglomeration zone* can satisfy the daily demand of Szeged's markets even together only in part (one third). Two thirds of the goods are supplied by the *inner zone* and the expansive *outer and remoter outlying* areas.

The percentile contribution of the *outer zone* (to the daily market supplies Szeged) is in agreement with its location. It is true that the situation of these settlements from the point of view of transport facilities is really not worse than that of the remotest villages in the inner zone, but in places their physical geographical conditions are more unfavorable. In the case of these villages the sending of supplies to the markets of Szeged is unfavorably influenced also by the diverting and attracting effect of other markets. Their goods are distributed between different markets.

It follows from their respective distances that the structure of their agriculture feels and follows the indirect effect of the market but slowly. They sell the large amounts of their surplus products at the local purchasing stations. This zone is rather the supplier of purchasing companies

and industrial establishments in Szeged. From this it follows that in a comparison of the market-supplying activities of the various areas this zone takes the first place only in the supply of sunflower seeds. In grape, fruit, bread crop, and egg supply it occupies only the third place.

Investigation of the structure of the internal supply is especially important in the case of this zone because its role in supplying the market of Szeged is easier to judge in this way. In the internal structure of its marketed supply this zone has given a large contribution in greens which was 25% of the total value. The contribution of fruits and grapes was 21%, that of potatoes 21%. As a complementary good, poultry is in the fourth place with 14.5%. Fodders represent 8.5% and eggs 3.5%. Regarding its internal structure its marketed egg supply is larger than that of the other areas. On the basis of the internal structure of the zone we may state that it is the *grape, fruit, potato, green, poultry, fodder and egg supplier of Szeged*.

The *remoter outlying area* comprises partly settlements in Bács-Kiskun county (Csólyospálos, Kiskunmajsa), partly Makó and its neighborhood as well as the district of Kistelek and a few remoter settlements. It is true that generally appear in the markets of Szeged only with one or two kinds of products but with large quantities. This area holds the third place with a marketed value of 124.776 Ft among the supply zones. It holds the first place in poultry supply. In green it shares the first place with Szeged. It is second in egg supply, while in the supply of fodder, potatoes, dairy products and other vegetable and animal products it holds the third place.

In the internal structure of the area live poultry is at the top with 48.5%, followed by greens with 27.5%, fodders with 10%, and potatoes with 8.5%. The internal market supply structure of the area is in agreement with its agricultural production structure, although poultry raising is by far not so important here as shown by its percentile contribution to the market supply.

This area is the *poultry, green, fodder and potato supplier* of Szeged.

Similarly as in the other areas, here too, various territorial types can be distinguished on the basis of the marketed goods:

- a) Makó and its environs besides supplying their own market appear not only in Szeged with their goods but also in Hódmezővásárhely and Orosháza.
- b) Kiskunmajsa, besides supplying its own market, sends products to Szeged but so does Kiskunhalas too, while Csólyospálos is more attracted by Szeged than by Kiskunmajsa.
- c) Kistelek itself, on account of its large market hardly sends any goods to Szeged; on the other hand, its environs appear with larger amounts of goods at the markets of Szeged.

(Table 4, Fig. 20)

Summing up:

On the basis of the daily market supply the following supply zones have developed around Szeged:

4. Table

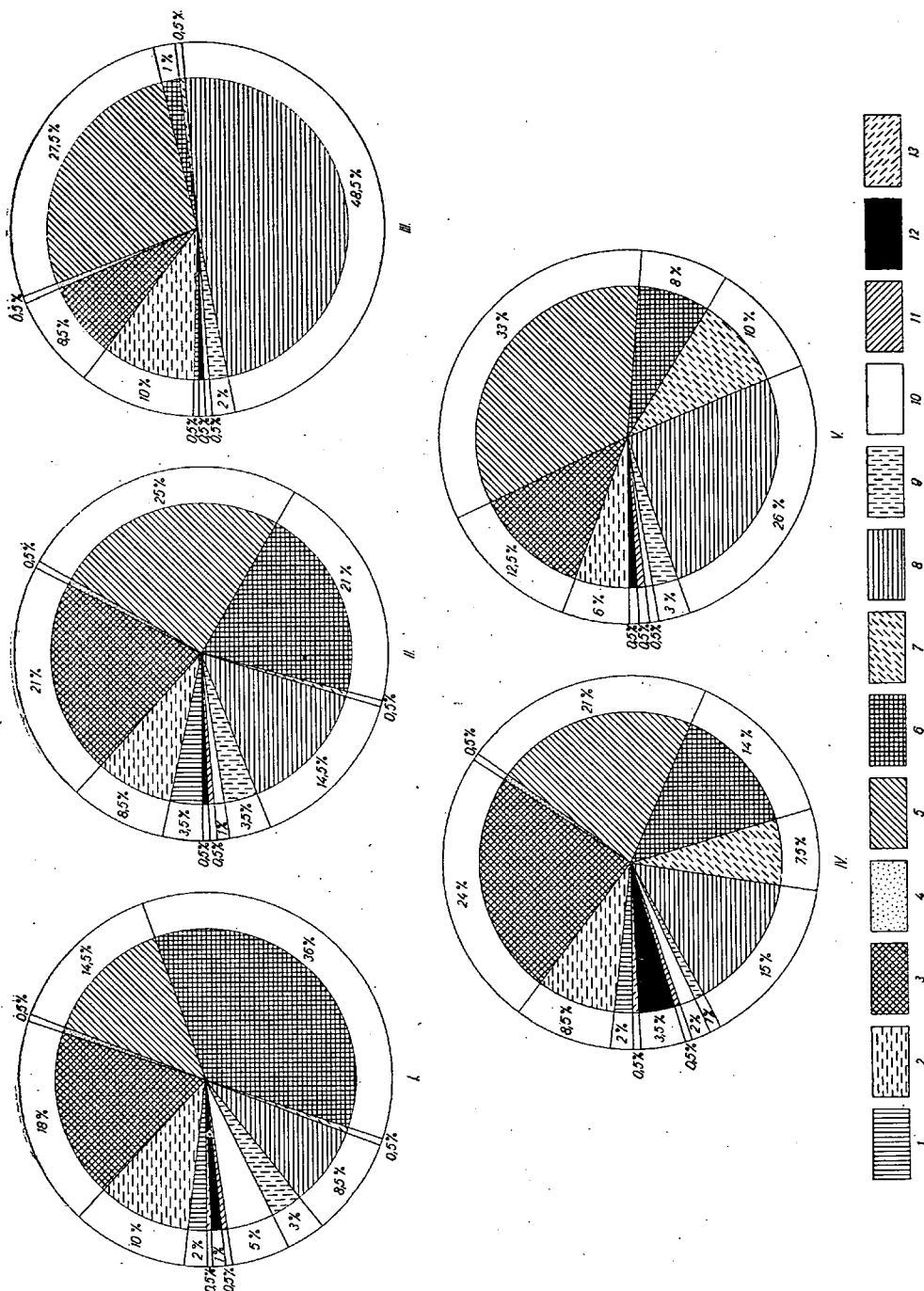
Contribution of the different villages to the supply of the market of Szeged in Ft % Share of the different foods in the market supply of the different areas in Ft %

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Bread crops	Fodders	Potatoes	Sun- flower	Greens	Fruits	Floers	Poultry	Eggs	Dairy pro- ducts	Anim- als ot- her than poultry	Other an and veg. prob.	Other cons. goods	Total
Szeged	33 2978 2	26 13446 8,5	38 37663 24	29 40 0,5	29 32627 21	20 22928 14	80 12056 7,5	20 23866 15	11 1532 1	19 2877 2	22 40 0,5	65 5521 3,5	86 87 9 0,5	28 156453 100
Agglomeration zone	—	3 16122 5	3 3384 12,5	—	7 8784 33	2 2140 8	18 2686 10	6 7162 26	6 790 3	1 124 0,5	28 50 0,5	1 142 0,5	—	5 26874 100
Inner zone	45 4045 2	40 21245 10	38 38618 18	20 28 0,5	26 31324 14,5	68 75862 36	1 205 0,5	16 18865 8,5	51 7244 3	69 10348 5	33 60 0,5	28 2370 1	14 148 0,5	37 210360 100
Outer zone	19 1670 3,5	8 4011 8,5	10 9764 21	37 52 0,5	9 11611 25	9 9858 21	0,5 52 0,5	6 6717 14,5	11 1620 3,5	4 688 1	17 30 0,5	2 166 0,5	—	8 46239 100
Remoter outlying area	3 290 0,5	23 12345 10	11 11013 8,5	14 20 0,5	29 34722 27,5	1 1351 1	0,5 56 0,5	52 60642 48,5	21 3012 2	7 992 0,5	—	4 333 0,5	—	22 124776 100
Total	100 8981 1,6	100 52659 9,3	100 100 442 17,8	100 140 0,02	100 119 068 21,1	100 121 139 19,8	100 15055 2,7	100 117252 20,8	100 14198 2,5	100 15029 2,7	100 180 0,03	100 8532 1,5	100 1027 0,2	100 564 702 100

Table 5.

Percentile contribution of the different villages to the total market supply of Szeged

Area, village	Ft value	Percentile contribution of settlements	Percentile contribution of areas
Szeged	156 453	28,0	28
Agglöm. zone			
Szőreg	4 726	0,8	
Algyő	4 030	0,7	
Gyálárét	332	0,1	5
Kiskundorozsma	9 338	1,7	
Tápé	8,448	1,5	
Inner zone			
Zsombó	13 015	2,3	
Zákányszék	31 669	5,6	
Röszke	13 499	2,4	
Sándorfalva	2 036	0,9	
Domaszék	31 056	5,5	
Deszk	17 893	3,1	37
Forráskút	10 820	2,0	
Bordány	7 573	1,3	
Balástya	31 467	5,6	
Mórahalom	25 612	4,5	
Szatymaz	22 720	4,0	
Outer zone			
Üllés	755	0,1	
Rúza	12 446	2,2	
Tiszasziget	1 316	0,2	
Kübekháza	5 987	1,0	8
Kiszombor	3 391	0,6	
Klárafalva	1 000	0,2	
Dóc	2 238	0,4	
Ferencszállás	3 448	0,6	
Ásotthalom	15 658	2,7	
Remoter outlying area			
Vésztő	22 484	3,9	
Sövényháza	3 321	0,6	
Pusztamérges	1 463	0,3	
Öttömös	224	0,1	
Pusztamérges	100	0,1	
Kistelek	603	0,1	
Kiskunmajsa	175	0,1	
Hódmezővásárhely	7 184	1,3	
Gyula	9 971	1,7	
Makó	44 200	7,8	22
Csolyospálos	8 705	1,5	
Csanytelek	2 330	0,4	
Csorvás	73	0,1	
Csanádpalota	52	0,1	
Csengele	127	0,1	
Békés	21 019	3,7	
Apátfalva	182	0,1	
Maroslele	492	0,1	
Kecskemét	2 039	0,3	
Orosháza	32	0,1	
Total	564 702	100 0	100



1. *inner*: flower, green, poultry, supplying-potato zone,
 2. *intermediate*: grape, fruit, green. potato, dairy product, egg-supplying zone,
 3. *transitional*: grape, fruit, green, potato, fodder, breadcrop-supplying zone, and
 4. *outer*: green, poultry, egg and fodder-supplying zone.
- (Tables 5 and 6, Figs, 21 and 22.)

20. The Ft % share of the different commodities in the total supply of the free markets of Szeged.

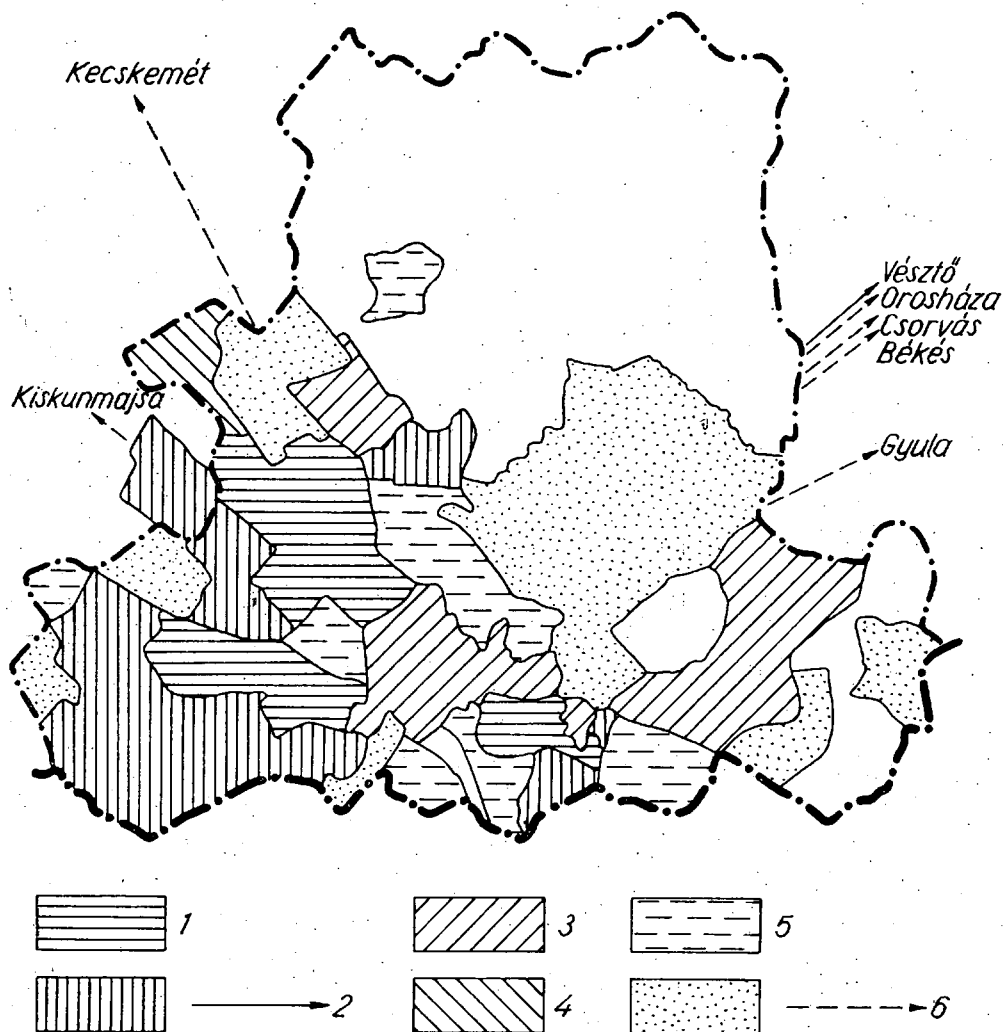
Signs

- | | | |
|-------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| 1 bread crops | 8 living poultry | I inner zone |
| 2 fodders | 9 eggs | II outer zone |
| 3 potatoes | 10 dairy product | III remoter outlying areas |
| 4 oil seeds (sunflower) | 11 living animals other than poultry | IV Szeged |
| 5 greens | 12 other animal and vegetable products | V agglomeration zone |
| 6 fruits | 13 different consumer goods | |
| 7 flowers | | |

Table 6.

Ft % contribution of the villages within the areas to the total market supply of the area

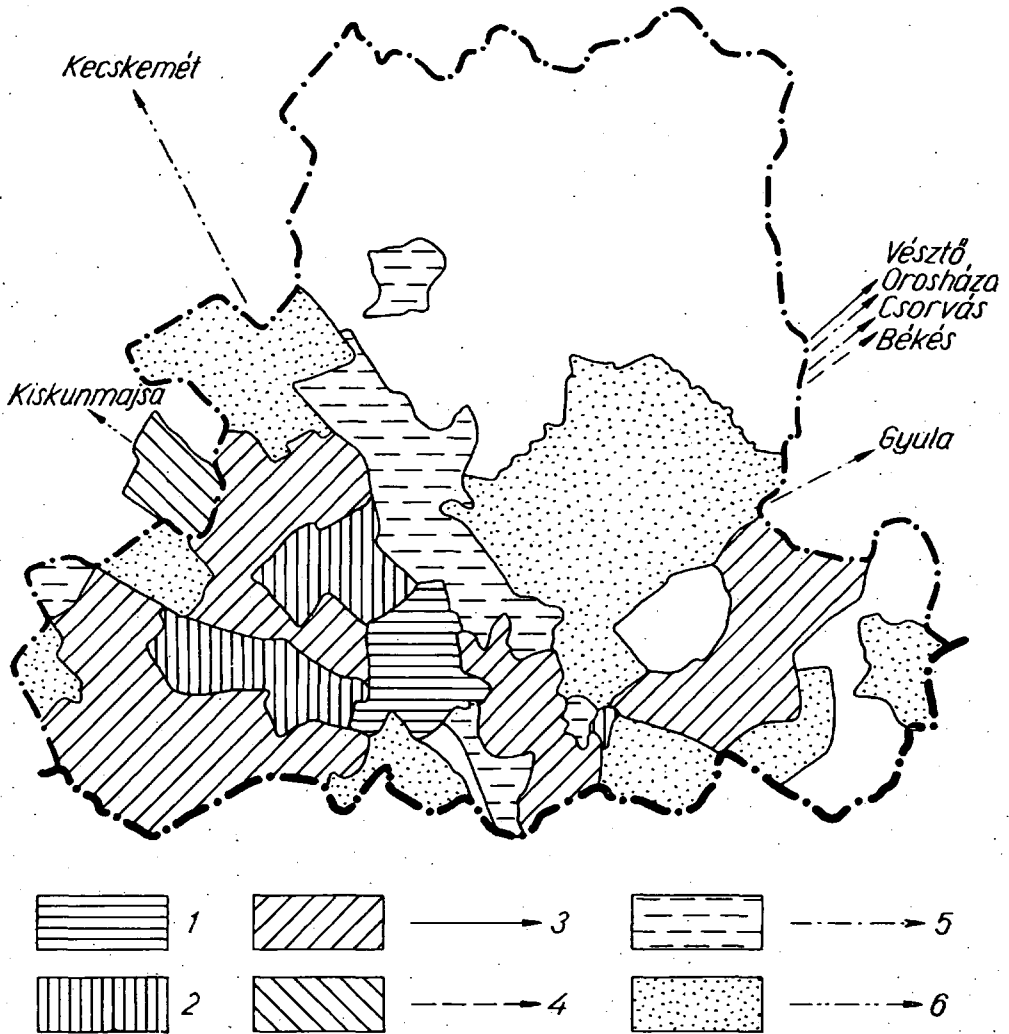
Serial number	Area, village	Ft value	Percentile contribution of the settlements within the areas
	Agglomeration zone		
1	Szőreg	4 726	18
2	Algyő	4 030	15
3	Gyálarét	332	1
4	Kiskundorozsma	9 338	35
5	Tápé	8 448	31
	Total	26 874	100
	Inner zone		
1	Zsombó	13 015	6
2	Zákányszék	31 669	15
3	Röszke	13 499	6
4	Sándorfalva	5 036	2
5	Domaszék	31 056	15
6	Deszk	17 893	9
7	Forráskút	10 820	5
8	Bordány	7 573	4
9	Balástya	31 467	15
10	Móra halom	25 612	12
11	Szatymaz	22 720	11
	Total	210 360	100
	Outer zone		
1	Üllés	755	2
2	Rúza	12 446	27
3	Tiszasziget	1 316	3
4	Kübekháza	5 987	13
5	Kiszombor	3 391	7
6	Klárafalva	1 000	2
7	Dóc	2 238	5
8	Ferencszállás	3 448	7
9	Ásotthalom	15 658	34
	Total	46 239	100
	Remoter outlying areas		
1	Vésztő	22 484	18
2	Sövényháza	3 321	2
3	Pusztamérges	1 463	1
4	Öttömös	224	0,5
5	Pusztamérges	100	0,5
6	Kistelek	603	0,5
7	Kisfennmajsza	175	0,5
8	Nódmézvársárhely	7 184	5,5
9	Gyula	9 971	7,5
10	Makó	44 200	35
11	Csolyóspálos	8 705	6,5
12	Csanytelek	2 330	2
13	Csorvás	73	0,5
14	Csanádpalota	52	0,5
15	Csengele	127	1
16	Békés	21 019	16
17	Apátfalva	182	0,5
18	Maroslille	492	1
19	Kecskemét	2 039	0,5
20	Orosháza	32	0,5
	Total	124 776	100



21. Ft value per 1,000 persons of the total of goods brought to the free markets of Szeged from the different settlements.

Mean values of the different areas:

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. over 5370 Ft | 4. between 1284—996 Ft |
| 2. between 5370—2231 Ft | 5. between 996—606 Ft |
| 3. between 2231—1284 Ft | 6. under 606 Ft |



22. Ft value per 100 cadastral acres of the total of goods brought to the free markets of Szeged from the different settlements.

Mean values of the different areas:

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. over 1531 Ft | 4. between 140—106 Ft |
| 2. between 1531—343 Ft | 5. between 106—43 Ft |
| 3. between 343—140 Ft | 6. under 43 Ft |

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